



SATURDAY NIGHT



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WHILE

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 6, 1929

GENERAL SECTION
1 to 16

WOMEN'S SECTION
17 to 24

FINANCIAL SECTION
25 to 36

This Week's **Will Denison on Making a Call—Canadian Originator of Atlantic Liners—**
and's Industries Awaken—Canada's Australian Trade Relations—Diatribes on Dogs

The FRONT PAGE

Informing Alumni of the Law

Criticism in the highest degree ridiculous has been passed on the Alumni Association of the University of Toronto for providing delegates to the Convention of the American Alumni Council held in Muskoka during the last week of June with advance information as to the liquor laws of Ontario. It is impossible to regard criticism from United States sources on this point as sincere. One Detroit newspaper seems to have been the victim of a peculiarly malignant liar, who twisted the facts to make a case against the Toronto Alumni Committee. International evidence indicates that this person was himself a Canadian. It transpires that the circular containing liquor information was sent out at the request of the American Alumni Council itself, which undoubtedly showed much wisdom in requesting it.

The circular was notably emphatic in its "Don'ts," a very necessary precaution in view of the fact that widespread misunderstanding exists in the United States as to the amount of freedom Canadians enjoy with regard to the consumption of liquor and the manner in which the laws are administered. Even so sententious a celebrity as Henry Ford recently gave out an interview in which he seemed to assume that Canada had restored the corner saloon. A vast majority of educated Americans are unaware that liquor control in Canada is not administered under federal law but under various provincial enactments which differ in each province. An Eastern delegate for instance who had visited Montreal, or St. John, N.B., but had never previously entered Ontario, would be under a complete misapprehension as to the restrictions which govern purchase and consumption in this province. A Western delegate whose prior experience of Canada had been confined to British Columbia and Alberta might easily assume that beer parlors existed in Ontario.

There was nothing immoral in the assumption that a goodly percentage of the delegates coming to the Alumni convention would seek to buy liquor, and in some instances might get into trouble through ignorance. We trust that few Canadians delude themselves with the idea that the hundreds of international conventions which are held in Canada nowadays are lured hither exclusively by the privilege of gazing at Canadian scenery and the noble brows of Canadian manhood. Visitors do not come to Canada to get drunk but many of them do come to enjoy the privilege of getting a drink which need not necessarily be sent to the chemist for analysis before taking. Thousands when they reach Ontario are disappointed and surprised when they learn how carefully sale and consumption are safeguarded; and those in charge of preliminary arrangements for conventions have learned that it is advisable to inform of these limitations beforehand.

The information sent out by the Toronto Alumni committee was particularly emphatic in warning prospective visitors of the severe penalties which attend the consumption of liquor in motor cars; and of the law which prohibits drinking in public places. It also made an appeal to delegates who were spending a few hours in Toronto as guests of the University not to violate hospitality by drinking within its confines where such practices are strictly forbidden. The malice of a Detroit slanderer actually twisted this intimation into an invitation to drink on University property because it is self-governed. But it is plain that the Alumni Council in arranging for the distribution of correct information on the whole subject was rendering a useful public service and it would be well if similar circulars were sent out in advance in connection with all international conventions to be held in Canada.

St. Jean Baptiste Day in Montreal

Patriotism and religious enthusiasm united to make this year's festival of St. Jean Baptiste, Patron Saint of the French Canadians perhaps the most impressive and significant of its kind that has taken place in Montreal. From all parts of the Province of Quebec, as well as from other parts of Canada and from the United States, visitors literally flocked to the city, which had donned gala attire on an unprecedented scale, for the occasion. On the Sunday preceding the actual feast day, a solemn high mass was celebrated on Mount Royal, where an altar had been erected, by his Excellency Monseigneur Cassulo, Papal Delegate in Canada, in the presence of Monseigneurs Gauthier and Deschamps, large members of the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church and the chief dignitaries of the Province of Quebec and the city of Montreal. The parade on the following day, which took between two and three hours to pass a given point, was witnessed by several hundred thousand people, including the Governor-General of Canada and Lady Willingdon, who had seats on the official stand, erected between Amherst and St. Denis streets, from which the specially invited guests viewed the procession. The parade was a brilliant and colorful pageant, representative of French Canadian folk-lore and legend. Thirty floats took part in the procession, which was organized by the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Montreal, and more than a hundred bands provided a continuous accompaniment of stirring and patriotic music.

It is at this annual festival that the cosmopolitan character of Montreal is seen at its best. For the city makes holiday, in a manner at once joyous and seemly, and those who do not belong to the Church or the race of the majority of its inhabitants, yet lose no opportunity of evincing their sympathy and friendliness with their French-Canadian compatriots. But for the latter, of course, the festival has a very special and peculiar significance, it is for them



VANDYCK BRINGS HIGH PRICE

The above picture by Sir Anthony Van Dyck, at one time court painter to Charles the First, was recently sold at Christie's, London, for \$86,870, to the Goldschmidt Galleries of Berlin and New York. The subject is Jacques le Roy, President of the Brabant Chamber of Commerce. The picture was part of the collection of Lord Brownlow, head of the Cust family, and was originally purchased by an earlier Lord Brownlow in 1808.

a time when, as it has been well said, they "come back on themselves," when they realize that they have good reason to be proud of their origin, and realize, too, that they are called on to play a great and distinctive part in this country and on this continent. That part is one of which it would be neither fitting nor wise on the part of those who are of a different race and creed, but who are yet, as they are, Canadians, to seek to minimize.

The stern logic of arithmetic suggests the continuing importance of the rôle that our French-Canadian fellow-citizens are destined to play in the commercial life of Canada. As Mr. Charles Holmes, the author of "Meeting the French-Canadian Half-Way," recently pointed out in a speech at Kingston, Ont., in 1885, there were in Canada 3,215 French-Canadians; in 1765, 70,000; in 1845, 538,212. Four years ago, they totalled 2,452,720, and, since then their numbers have materially increased. Canadians of British descent or birth constitute, at the present time, fifty-five per cent of the total population of this country, the French-Canadians constitute twenty-eight per cent, while the balance is made up of foreigners from almost every nation under Heaven. Within the last sixty or seventy years, too, it must be remembered, there has been a constant exodus of French-Canadians to the New England States, for the most part, but, had that not occurred, there would probably be 2,000,000 more of them in Canada than there now are today. That exodus, has ceased, and repatriation has set in and is adding thousands to the very large natural increase in the French-Canadian population that is always going on.

In such circumstances, it is the part of wisdom, not less than of seemliness, to rate them at their proper worth. That worth is high. The French-Canadian is the best of citizens, home-loving and law-abiding. There is no longer any tendency to hark back to ancient wounds dating from the conquest and its aftermath. The tone of profound respect and esteem for the King, manifested by the French-Canadian press and population, during his Majesty's recent illness, is a very striking and significant evidence of this—a mighty important straw that showed which way the wind is blowing.

Aftermath of Saskatch- ewan Poll

SATURDAY NIGHT has received a good deal of correspondence of one sort or another with regard to the Saskatchewan elections. Some bright spirits have even assumed that the defeat of the Gardiner government was a rebuke to this journal for having assailed the Ku Klux Klan. The Premier himself attributes his defeat to the Klan, which seems a rather trivial "alibi." Inasmuch as the original Klan promoters pursued the same tactics in Saskatchewan as elsewhere—collected from all the gulls they could reach and then moved on to untitled fields—it seems hardly credible that they could defeat a government so well entrenched. Cer-

tainly the Klan could not have gotten anywhere unless there was a good deal of carrion lying around to feed its agitation. And that unfortunately appears to have been the case. When a government with so preponderant a following as the Saskatchewan administration formerly possessed, fails, it is clear evidence that it has defeated itself by failing to clean house.

Those who compassed the defeat of the Gardiner administration obviously regard their victory as a triumph for the English language and British institutions, and allege that both were seriously menaced. The Regina "Star" goes so far as to say that the defeat of the government will "avert the condition of open rebellion that was brewing in various parts of the province as the result of the invasion of natural rights." Strong words surely! No one who knows Mr. Gardiner believes that he was an enemy of either the English language or British institutions, but evidently he was embarrassed by forces beyond his control who cherished such sentiments.

The Premier apparently has decided to take the course of remaining in office until he meets the Legislature. There is no definite rule on this point. The first time Stanley Baldwin was defeated he took that position, and on his second and recent defeat resigned at once. But the result is likely to be the same in either case. The three opposition groups met in Regina a few days after the election, and at once made it clear that they are all against the government. It seems that the Liberals had been unsuccessfully using considerable persuasive influence in an effort to make the customary compromise with Progressive members. That group set a new precedent by joining with the Independents in conference, and unanimously passed a resolution calling upon the Gardiner Government to resign. It was also affirmed that the Progressives and Independent members had been elected as straight opposition candidates. At the same time the newly elected Conservatives met as a separate body, and passed a resolution which was identical with the other opposition groups, showing a clear-cut desire for co-operation and unity in action. Later the combined opposition forces met together and decided on a definite coalition working arrangement.

In the last house the opposition had ten members out of sixty-three. In the sixty-one already decided the opposition have a united strength of thirty-five members, against the government's twenty-six. Two deferred elections are still to be held. If the Liberals win both, which is doubtful, the opposition would still have a majority of seven.

There is little doubt that a majority of electors in Saskatchewan favored a change. One of the strongest weapons the opposition had throughout the hectic campaign had to do with the once powerful machine, laboring under clinging barnacles. This machine element is still fighting desperately, but its attitude will not help true Liberalism. If even half the amazing changes made in the

campaign were true it was time that Saskatchewan had a change in government. Too much use of unintelligent foreigners as cannon fodder for a political machine is not good business for any Canadian province.

The present situation provides an ideal opportunity for Dr. Anderson and his colleagues. Many foreigners make excellent settlers but some effort must be made in Saskatchewan to teach them the meaning of religious and political freedom under British institutions, and greater respect for Canadian citizenship and national honor.

No Sunday Dancing for Montreal

Sunday dancing in Montreal is to be put down with a firm hand. This will apply to dancing in any place, not only in the public parks of the city, but also in hotels, dance halls, music halls and all other places where dancing is in vogue. A by-law has been passed providing that, in all such places, there shall be no dancing from midnight on Saturday, till Monday morning, and Alderman Des Roches, chairman of the city executive committee, has announced that it will be enforced relentlessly, and that action will be taken against all who violate it, without exception.

As showing that the city executive is in thorough earnest in this matter, it has already cancelled entirely the dance permit at Dominion Park because the owners of the dancing pavilion there failed to comply with the by-law and continued to allow Sunday dancing. The fact that, in pursuance of this policy, the dance hall on St. Helen's Island was ordered closed on Sundays, resulted in the refusal by the former holder of the ferry contract this year, but the executive was prepared to close the park sooner than permit dancing on Sundays. Alderman Des Roches states that there is still dancing going on in some places on Sundays and that steps are being taken to prosecute in every instance. "We will continue to do so," he added, "until the practice is stopped, even if we have to cancel the permits already given for other legitimate amusements in these places." In more than one direction, Sunday in Montreal is getting to be a good deal less like the "continental Sunday" than it used to be.

Native Question in South Africa

The return of Gen. Hertzog, leader of the Nationalist party in South Africa, by a small but sufficient majority over all other parties including the South African party headed by Gen. Smuts, leaves the native problem still much as it was. It is a very complicated one, almost impossible to understand at this distance; and bound up more or less with pre-Union policies in dealing with the negro population. The South African Union is made up of two former British colonies, Cape Colony and Natal; and two former Boer republics, the Transvaal and Orange Free States. The traditional policy of Cape Colony has been one of reasonable toleration of the black citizen involving certain franchise rights, Natal somewhat less so; while that of the former Boer states prior to the war of 1899 was much of the order of Justice Taney's famous decision that a black man had no rights and that a white man was bound to respect. How to reconcile these sharply contrasted views has been the problem which this year has seriously concerned the South African parliament; a problem rendered more acute by the ever increasing power of black interests in that Dominion.

Gen. Hertzog though willing to go a little farther than the older types of Boers in dealing with the colored races, proposed policies which would nevertheless take away from the Cape negroes a measure of the rights they have long enjoyed, in order to frame a uniform policy. It was estimated that to accomplish this he would require a majority of at least 30 in the new House and he has only 8. Gen. Smuts and his South African party favored referring the whole native problem, in both its political and economic aspects to a National Convention. During the campaign the Hertzog party declared that Smuts wanted a "black South Africa" and favored turning the Union into one "British Kaffir State" in which the white population would be submerged. All of which goes to show that peanut politics are not unknown under the Southern Cross. But it is possible that Gen. Hertzog may have to come to Gen. Smuts' plan yet.

L. A. Wilson Explains His Resignation

Speaking in his own bailiwick of Wilson Park, Coteau-du-Lac, at a big demonstration on the 15th July, Mr. Lawrence Wilson, until lately M. P. for Vaudreuil-Soulanges, dealt with the circumstances connected with his resignation of the representation of that riding. Two Cabinet Ministers, Messrs. Robb and Carlin, were present and paid a high tribute to the ex-member's personal and political merits, and their presence lent a certain piquancy to the occasion.

It had been expected, in some quarters, that Mr. Wilson would speak his mind pretty freely with regard to what many of his friends regard as the rather shabby treatment accorded him by the party he has served so long. But, as a matter of fact, he went out of his way to make it clear that nothing that has happened is going to detract from his strong support of Mr. King's Government. Indeed, he was very emphatic on the point that he intends personally to see that a candidate of proven suitability and party loyalty is selected for his old constituency at the coming by-election. Should petty selfishness or obstruction on the part of some unnamed "bad subjects", who are apparently doing their best (or worst) to throw quantities of sand into the party machinery in the division, stand in the way of the unity requisite to return such a candidate, then he will do something that will force the wicked to cease from troubling. In other words, as the general belief goes, he will allow himself, though

only as an absolutely last resource, and in order to retain for the Liberal party a seat which, quite conceivably, might be lost to its opponents by reason of dissensions within its own ranks, to be put in nomination again.

According to his own account of the affair, Mr. Wilson resigned his seat in Parliament because he had come to the conclusion that he could not do justice both to his Parliamentary duties and also to the work that he is anxious to accomplish for his country. He insisted that he did not resign his seat (in a huff, as it has been whispered) because no offer of the vacant Quebec Senatorship has been made to him. At the same time, and speaking, as he said, in the presence of two members of the Government, he made it clear that, in his view, the Government was bound to offer the vacant Senatorship to him before it was offered to anyone else. Even at that, he dropped a hint that he would not be found unreasonable—he said he knew enough of politics to recognize a difficult position when he saw it and that it might be necessary to forgive a resort to an expedient dictated by circumstances of unusual difficulty.

Mr. Wilson's speech was, in some other directions, one of singular frankness. He made it plain that he stands ace-high with the Cabinet at Ottawa. "All that I have asked for my constituents," he said, "I have obtained. Nothing but kindness has been meted out to me. I have succeeded in obtaining wharves, dredge works, and post offices, and in settling a local railroad conflict." In addition to that, gentlemen high in the councils of the party have been found ready to carry his grip for him when in Ottawa. An ingenuous statement of this kind, naturally aroused the enthusiasm of his audience, and, no doubt, fell pleasingly on the ears of Messrs. Robb and Cardin.

Nevertheless, it is evident that all is not going "merry as a marriage bell" with the Liberal party either in relation to the vexed question of the Senatorship or in respect to the candidacy for Vaudreuil-Soulanges. For the speaker went on to aver, point blank, that "There is intriguing going on. I know those people who are intriguing and I will unmask them." So it looks as though there may yet be "wigs on the green" before the Liberals settle their little differences on these two questions. As regards the vacant seat in Parliament, it is certain that no other nominee of their party would command anything like the support that has been accorded to "Larry" Wilson. He is so well liked everywhere, so generous-hearted and open-handed, that, possibly more than any other member of Parliament, he was regarded, as he himself claims, as a representative of both parties.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Our Crumbling Landmarks

EDITOR SATURDAY NIGHT.

Sir: Your support of the project to repair the fortifications of Quebec is well considered. But at Fort Henry, Kingston, some of the martello towers are in ruinous decay. The walls of the citadel at Halifax are falling into the moat. All should be included in the same scheme of rebuilding, or else be allowed to crumble into earth as monuments of human folly.

ARCHIBALD MacMECHAN.

Misuse of Word Campus

EDITOR SATURDAY NIGHT.

Sir: In your issue of 15th June last, on page 5, there is a most charming and delightful comparative account of three University Conventions or rather "Commencements" for we adopted the Cambridge term *ab initio*, and generally associated, after 1850, the word "Convocation" with the Concluding Annual Exercises of the University College. But one word in it strikes a discordant note. It occurs in paragraph three at the beginning of the fourth line, and there the discordancy is emphasized by the juxtaposition of the words "old" and "Campus." At the first Convocation (or Commencement) I am sure the word Campus was never heard, and so the sacred walls of the Convocation Hall, whose north window was ultimately dedicated to the University men who fell at Limeridge (1800) and before that was always associated with the visit of the Prince of Wales (1840) later King Edward VII., and the scroll it bore on that occasion, and afterwards, indited by that master epigraphist, Dr. John McCaul: *Spem Imperii Spes Provincia Salutat* (remained unprofaned thereby). The "writing on the wall" was a prophecy, too, for I am assured that never before had the word "Imperium" been officially or publicly associated with the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Colonies. At the time of the second "Convocation" mentioned, 1894, it may possibly have been heard, but uttered and heard alike "with bated breath." At the third (1929), I regret to say, it might have been heard—but, I trust, it was not—without a shock.

I have written more than once to the *University Monthly* and spoken ubiquely, in season and out, in protest, but I am now tired and spent in vain, and so I am writing now, to you without the precincts, to implore your assistance in stemming the tide, against which, with Mrs. Partington's broom, my puny power and ineffectual efforts have been exhausted, for I have seen the word of late in the editorial columns of *The Monthly*.

In my day the green in front of University College was invariably called "The Lawn." To be sure, during the Great War, when all the implements of husbandry were being beaten back into swords and rifles and guns, the Lawn became a veritable Campus Martius, but the present regrettable familiarity with the word has no relation thereto. It is simply and solely the result of "Evil communications corrupting good manners."

When Ralph Waldo Emerson returned from a visit to England he published in 1856 *Eng. Traits*. Universities Wks. (Bohn) II. 88, in which he says: "I had but a single day wherein to see the beautiful lawns and gardens of the colleges. And at a later day, 1894, George Rirkbeck Hill, D.D., after a residence in Cambridge, Mass., wrote a book entitled "Harvard College, By An Oxonian," in which, as a footnote to page 57, he says: "The precincts of a University, known as the Yard in Harvard, are in most American Universities called the Campus. In Noah Webster's 'New International Dictionary,' published by the Merriams at Springfield, Mass., in 1929, and cited here as the latest English dictionary and one professing to be international, *sub voce* Campus appears: '1. Rom Antiq.—An open space or field, as for martial exercises, public shows etc. 2. The principal grounds of a college or school between the buildings or within the main enclosure. W.S.'"

The O.E.D., at present, knows no English word Campus though it does give an obsolete Campo as a slang word (possibly for school yard). In old English law the ground marked out for combatants in trial by battle was called "Campus." Let us endeavor to preserve from foreign contamination the "purity of (your) lawn," and to keep intact the English character of our University vernacular—and I do not forget the derivation (from *Verna*, a slave born in the family) of that word.

Yours very truly,

IRVING H. CAMERON.

Toronto "Midsummer Day," 1929.

The following is on a gravestone in Belbroughton, churchyard (Worcestershire) on Richard Philpot, of the Bell Inn, Belbroughton (eighteenth century):

"To tell a merry or a wondrous tale
Over a cheerful glass of nappy ale,
In harmless mirth, was his supreme delight:
To please a guest or friend by day or night;
But no fine tale how well soever told
Could make the tyrant Death his Stroak withhold.
That fatal Stroak hath laid him here in dust,
To rise again once more with joy we trust."



CHRISTENING THE IMPEROYAL

Prime Minister G. Howard Ferguson breaking a magnum of champagne on the propeller boss of a Gypsy Moth plane presented to the Aviation League of Canada by Imperial Oil, Ltd. The ceremony took place at Hamilton airport recently. To the right of the Premier is Hon. Mr. Smye, recently appointed Minister without portfolio in the Ferguson Cabinet.

Have You an Alsatian in Your Home?

Commentary on the Latest Phase of German Invasion

By G. E. MANTELL

HOW about the new German invasion? Is it a case of Teutonic inroad upon our homes by peaceful infiltration, or is the Alsatian police dog really vicious? Is it really popular? That it is having a great vogue, there is no doubt. Headed by the illustrious Strongheart, scion of a long line of titled forbears, it broke into society via the movie route and like a lot of things that came out of Hollywood—even without rhyme or reason—it started a vogue.

Just now the dog appears to be creating a national or international problem. Said an English magistrate: "All Alsatis are vicious," when one was brought before his court, charged with disturbing the peace, or endeavoring to annex various portions of the anatomy of the public at large. The cad was absolutely fixed in his opinion, too, probably being one of the old-time little Englanders and opposed to all forms of annexation, and despite the plea of the owner that the dog should be allowed to shake hands with one of the victims, it was ordered to be destroyed. The other party declined to tender his "paw." "Once bitten," he said, "twice shy."

One of the papers the other day quoted a Denver, U. S. A., judge, to the effect that he had flatly asserted all these dogs should be kept off the streets. In one of our western cities the chief of police and a committee of the city council have been gravely considering whether such action should not be taken immediately, and owners of Alsatis compelled to keep their dogs at home, or if taken abroad, kept on a lead. Their deliberations are the outcome of a number of complaints, culminating in the savage mauling of a child. The youngster was sleighing down an incline when the dog flashed in and literally pulled the child off the sleigh, biting it badly before rescue came. There is also the story of a child having been killed in Ontario, but without direct evidence, this should not be accepted.

From Australia comes the cry that these dogs, imported into the country by fanciers, and wished on to the sheep men as something super-canine, are taking to the back blocks. The dingo or wild dog of Australia, has the cunning of a coyote, and is perhaps a little more mean, and the sheep men are worrying themselves lean over the supposition that if ever an Alsatian-Dingo cross is produced it will mean more lost sheep than little Boy Blue could ever find.

HAVING been so extolled by the movie press agents, the Alsatian is believed to be endowed with extraordinary courage, strength, intelligence and docility. As to its appearance, some people say that they like the look of the animal, others dislike the cut of its jib, to use a nautical term, and contend that they would just as well keep a tame wolf. They argue that it has a furtive eye, and although it would be hardly fair to say a "sneaking" manner, yet it may be likened to that of a wolf sliding round quietly and spying for the best opportunity to pounce. To be frank, whenever I see one of the creatures coming along, it is generally given a wide berth, particularly if no owner appears to be in the offing.

However, the dogs are fashionable, and it appears to be part of the society pose to "adore" the Alsatian, fostered by the motor car advt. which feature a society "bud" at the wheel, and an Alsatian parked up on one of front mud-guards, with its ears all pricked up. Quite the correct thing, but not always so good for the dog. The other day a man remarked to me in the street: "That outfit makes me feel ill," drawing attention to a car passing with an Alsatian mounted in the conventional position, the whole equipage radiating the air of the poseur. The weather was shockingly cold, below zero mark, and as a matter of fact, the owner should have been arrested by the first policeman to come along. The running-board or mud-guard is the worse possible place for a dog, even in the summer, and I have known a dog to start up a cough after a trip in the best of weather, and he was not allowed to run round and get hot, either. When riding in this fashion the dog has its chest exposed to the wind, and there is always a breeze with a motor, no matter at what speed it may be travelling. People who urge a dog on to the running board should try it themselves when in their bathing togs.

To survey some of the features of the wonder-dogs. Its appearance has already been touched upon, and the fact that its wolfish type does find a certain amount of approval. The dog has certainly supplanted the collie, but in point of actual good looks, is he to be compared to "Shep," with his handsome head, kindly eyes and dignified mien, his beautiful sable coat, and symmetrical tail. As for docility, round town I have noticed a number of the dogs wearing muzzles. Now, owners do not muzzle dogs for ornament, it has to be a case of necessity. One dog was chained to a stake on the owner's lawn all summer

and autumn, and when winter came, it was turned loose, but within a week it was sporting a muzzle. Is this a sign of docility? People turn them out along with the children, seemingly having the idea that the dogs are suitable playfellows and protectors. The protection may be all right, but there is the possibility of it being too adequate. I noticed some children snowballing. One group were snowballing a lad who was responding with vigour. An Alsatian was with the group, and when watching I noted that three times the animal went towards the lad, seemingly half inclined to attack. To my mind the only thing that restrained it was the fact that the lad happened to be standing on the verandah of his home, and the Alsatian, being naturally suspicious, was uncertain of the ground. Can you imagine any collie, under similar circumstances, making such a break? Shep would follow all day long, two paces behind his little pal. His eyes never quit watching the every motion of a stranger, but the children could play at anything, his only reaction being to step out of the way if they became too boisterous, or if their attention was directed towards himself, he participated in the fun with obvious delight. There is no doubt that the Alsatian is amenable to discipline, if properly handled, but no more than the well-trained collie. Strongheart himself could not improve upon the performances of some of the Scotch shepherd dogs. But they are good, when handled well, although even in this respect their line may prove questionable.

A MAN came to the city hall one day, and lodged a complaint against a neighbour, who, he said had four or five Alsatis. This man was not exactly a social success as a neighbour, and reflecting the character of their owner, the dogs accentuated the unpleasantness. It was the owner's favorite outdoor sport to lurk around the house under the pretext of exercising the dogs, and to wait for the neighbours to come along. When one turned up, the man would not be in sight, but all of a sudden two dogs would appear, one would rear up on its hind legs and place its paws on the chest of the neighbour, and the other dog would carry out a similar performance on the man's back. Then the owner would come forward and call them off, grinning over the neighbour's discomfort. A few treatments of the kind were sufficient, and the neighbours, returned men all, who had done duty in the trenches, came to the city hall, vowing that if something was not done, they would blow the man and his dogs to "kingdom come." They got relief, all right. The man was made to toe the line, and so sharply that he finally betook himself and his "Stronghearts" across the border, boasting that he was going to sell them for thousands of dollars to the movies.

Now about the wanted courage, and I must confess, although having never seen the dogs in action, I believe they are not to be easily cowed. This also, may be another quality not so good, for the reason that the animal may be liable to attack blindly, and Mutt-like refuse "to use discretion." Other breeds, through longer and closer associations with mankind in the mass, possess the faculty of distinguishing between friend and foe, whereas the Alsatian will mount guard, and none must pass. They are not infallible, as this little incident will show. It took place in the centre of the city, when the proprietor of a downtown office let out his two little Boston terriers for a run. Yapping joyously, they scurried along the sidewalk much to the amusement of the passers-by. Attracted by the noise, a big Alsatian lurched up, full of importance and began to interfere. Absolutely ignoring the haughty front, the two mites, quick as a flash, each selected a hind leg and hung on. This lightning attack in the rear was altogether too much for the big fellow, and amid general laughter, he put down his tail and lit out for all he was worth.

The dog license man was around the other day. "Do you know who owns a black Alsatian round here," he queried when inspecting the licenses, "have just had a complaint that one killed a prize terrier."

As I write a member of the family comes in and says that there is a great to-do on the adjoining street. An Alsatian has attacked and bitten a young girl. And so it goes!

All the above is written without prejudice, but at the same time I do have the feeling that the latest German invasion is not exactly a success.

The chief prize of every Administration is the Lord Chancellorship with its salary of £10,000 a year (£4,000 as Speaker of the House of Lords and £6,000 as Lord Chancellor) and a pension of £6,000 a year. The Lord Chancellor is the highest judicial officer in the land. He is the head of the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court of Judicature, presides over the House of Lords both as a judicial and legislative body, appoints all judges save the Lord Chief Justice, and also the judges of county courts, together with all justices of the peace. All the small Crown livings are within his right of presentation and, finally, he is the Keeper of the King's Conscience, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. The difference between the Lord Chancellor as President of the Upper Chamber and the Speaker in the House of Commons is, of course, that the latter cannot take part in debate, whereas the Lord Chancellor joins in every important discussion in the interests of the Government.

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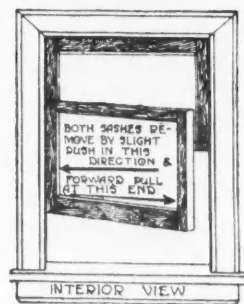
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"The Paper Worth While"

HECTOR CHARLESWORTH, EDITOR

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The Painter of "Pinkie"

Sir Thomas Lawrence and His Brilliant Career

WHEN that great picture "Pinkie", by Sir Thomas Lawrence, was being sold for the record price of £77,700 at the Michelham sale, the house in which the portrait was painted—situated in Russell Square, near the corner of Guilford Street—was in process of conversion into a shop! Thus strangely turns the whirling of time. Lawrence probably got no more than four hundred guineas for his work, although he was the most fashionable painter of his time. He certainly never dreamed that the Bloomsbury house of an artist would in a hundred years be sacrificed to the needs of commerce.

Thomas Lawrence was born in 1769, the youngest of the sixteen children of a man who, born a clergyman's son and educated for the law, had through incorrigible idleness and an inveterate taste for versifying, sunk to be landlord of the White Lion in Broad Street, Bristol. In 1772 the family removed to the Black Bear Inn at Devizes, and it was here that, at a very early age, young Thomas first exercised his precocious talents. At the Black Bear Inn the gentry often rested on the way to Bath. It was a good innkeeper's duty to entertain his guests. And at the age of five, Thomas Lawrence, perched on a table before the travellers, was reciting passages from Pope and Milton or sketching their features in rapid, dexterous touches. Among many famous people—Garriek, Sheridan, Burke, Dr. Johnson, and Mr. Siddons, for example—the fame of this marvellous urchin quickly spread. He was a clever boy, a bright boy, a pretty boy; he became, indubitably, a spoiled boy, with perhaps too many influential friends. At ten he was being shown off in London drawing-rooms. At twelve he had a studio of his own in Bath, executing portraits at a guinea and a half a head.

Inevitably he came to London—in 1787, at the age of eighteen. "Excepting Sir Joshua," he had written, meaning Sir Joshua Reynolds, "for the painting of a head I would risk my reputation with any painter in London." At the age of twenty he had come under the benevolent notice of King George III., who, on the death of Reynolds, promoted the beautiful, spoiled, brilliant boy to principal portrait-painter in ordinary to the king.

It was an amazingly successful career. Everybody who mattered in Britain in these years of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was painted by Sir Thomas



SIR OSWALD MOSLEY

One of the millionaire socialists who are members of the Ramsay MacDonald Cabinet, Sir Oswald is the son-in-law of the late Marquess Curzon.



FIRST ANGLO-AMERICAN TALK ON WORLD PEACE

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, meets the new American Ambassador, General Dawes, at Forres, to break ground for a new conference on naval disarmament. In the picture, Sir Alexander and Lady Grant with the Premier and Gen. Dawes are seen walking to the house.

Lawrence. Lady Hamilton, Warren Hastings, Sir Humphry Davy, Mrs. Siddons, Lord Brougham, Thomas Campbell, Pope Pius VII., Kemble, Tom Moore, Sir Walter Scott—the list of his sitters is a positive galaxy of brilliance, and brilliantly he portrayed them.

Out of all this work he made huge sums of money, of course. He lived in a fine house, his collection of drawings by old masters was unrivalled, but he does not appear to have been extravagant. "I have never been extravagant nor prodigal in the use of money," he wrote. "Neither gambling, horses, carriages, expensive entertainments, nor secret sources of ruin from vulgar licentiousness have swept it from me."

Yet when he died in 1830 his estate just met the demands upon it and no more! He seems to have been a generous giver, especially to his old father, of whom he was genuinely fond, and he simply had not the art of looking after his financial affairs. Perhaps it was beneath his conception of elegant behaviour to do so. This vain, clever, handsome man could not write a common answer to a dinner invitation without assuming the tone of a *billet-doux*; the very commonest conversation was held in that soft, low whisper and with that tone of deference and interest which are so unusual and so calculated to please.

Here was the fashionable portrait painter in *excelsis*.

It is rather surprising that he died a bachelor. He was a flirt throughout his life, to be sure, but perhaps he was too self-centred to give true love to any woman. All his flirtations were superficial—save in one sad case, which reflects no credit on the manliness of Thomas Lawrence. At one stage in his career he became engaged to the elder daughter of Mrs. Siddons, Sally. Shortly thereafter, his fancy turned to the more vivacious figure of her sister, Maria. With the cautious approval of Mrs. Siddons and the dignified consent of Sally, the ring was passed to the younger girl. Then he tired of Maria, who went into a decline and died. And then he turned back to Sally, pressing unwelcome attention to her, till she also, sick at heart, faded and passed away!

There was still one other dramatic incident in his affairs with women. It became his duty to paint the portrait of the unhappy Caroline, Princess of Wales, deserted by her husband, and the lady and the artist were much alone together in Montagu House, Blackheath, where the work was done. A charge of undue familiarity was set up, and there was scandal. It took a special commission of inquiry to exculpate Lawrence.

That in 1926 a Lawrence portrait should fetch \$77,700 is really astonishing. Lawrence lacked insight into character, and his work is devoid of atmosphere and imagination, not on the same plane as that of Reynolds, Gainsborough, or Romney. It is brilliant, almost flashy; it is slick and elegant rather than profound. He had a great way with him, but it was a facile way, and though in draughtsmanship his best work is hardly equalled by that of any other English artist, he did not bring wonder and awe to his tasks. Perhaps his way as an artist was too easy; perhaps, spoiled in boyhood, he did not suffer enough. And perhaps "Pinkie" is particularly precious because it represents the girl who in due course became the aunt of Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

A Peep Into Paradise

CLIFFORD H. DOWLING, a gifted young writer on the Vancouver "Star," has lately been travelling across Canada writing casual sketches for his many readers on the Pacific Coast. The following is from an article describing the run from Simcoe county into Toronto early on a June morning:

The country we had been travelling through for a day and a night had consisted almost entirely of stunted trees, lakes, marshes and rock outcroppings. This had continued for endless miles and innumerable hours, so that we on the train had come to conclude that it would go on thus eternally. The country was still of the same drab, monotonous hue when we retired the second night.

And then the porter called me at 6.30 in the morning. I rubbed my eyes and reached over and ran the blind to the top of the window. I rubbed my eyes again, more seriously. It is likely that the majority of people who read this have seen rural Ontario. I had seen it before myself once, but so long ago that I had almost forgotten it. There is no way of describing the surpassing beauty of this country except in poetry, and since I do not write poetry it cannot be described. Suffice it to say that, judging only of the half-hour's glimpse of rural Ontario I caught through a train window, I believe it to be the most beautiful country between here and the British Columbia coast, the latter included.

The mountains of the Coast are grand and impressive and so is the ocean coast line, but there is something mellow, soft and humanly appealing about the rural country here that the highest mountain or the most rugged coast line cannot compare with. You can stand trembling at the foot of a great mountain and be overawed by its intractable massivity, but you can stand in the midst of

these gentle hills and glades and be impregnated with their peace and their friendliness. The mountains are the wild beasts of the landscape, regal and untameable. This rural country is one of the gentler creatures, the creatures that have taken man as a friend and conspired to live with him at peace.

You can literally feel the quiet friendliness of this land and you are forever conscious of man's long familiarity with it. You get the impression that every wooded glade has a thousand boyhood recollections for the native-born, as has every little brook that meanders through these rolling meadows. Perhaps it is that you get such an impression because you know that there are men and women in every part of Canada who have childhood pictures of these haunts in their minds, or perhaps it is that in some unexplainable manner a little part of all these minds still lingers in these haunts to impress you with its presence.

No one can say definitely that the east is more beautiful than the west, or the west than the east, for beauty is not a thing of fact but of mood and impression. In one mood one day a man may find beauty in the tones of a street-organ and miss it in a grand symphony, and another day in another mood he may find it in the symphony and miss it in the street-organ. So it is with the landscapes of east and west. I would not be so presumptuous as to say that rural Ontario is any closer to the aspect of Paradise than are the British Columbia Rockies. All I could say is that when I ran a blind to the top of a train window at 6.30 a.m. one day recently I saw a country the beauty of which has never been equalled. Tomorrow, it may all be different. My sense of its beauty may have become as unattainable as the lost chord.

The Passing Show

"Did you have a successful fishing trip?"
"No. We ran out of beer on the second day."

We grow blasé quickly in these fast-moving days and if you want to learn the latest news about a trans-oceanic flight you have to look on an inside page for it.

Perhaps the reason why some of these tourists go on such long motor trips is so that they won't be home when their relatives motor in.

One wonders how these manufacturers of women's bathing suits are able to live on the amount of material they sell.

Some Americans think Canadian liquor is awfully poor stuff. They take one drink of it and they're still conscious.

Now that the huge battleships have been rendered obsolete as a weapon of warfare by the bombing airplane, the great nations of the world should soon make a fine gesture toward disarmament by scrapping them.

What with the Liberals and Conservatives, Premier MacDonald will have to inaugurate a "please-as-you-go" policy.

The bathing-suits of today are the evening dresses of tomorrow.

It isn't the heat; it's the stupidity.

Hal Frank

Sudden Death of Motorists

NOT infrequently newspapers report cases of sudden death in drivers of motor cars. In most of these instances, the persons in apparently good health have started out on a drive and have been found dead in their car by the roadside. In other instances, cars have toppled into ditches and into rivers due to the sudden death of the drivers. Physicians in Chicago have recently published three instances of this character. A man aged 65 was driving an automobile which was suddenly noticed to be going from side to side and finally to go off the embankment and turn over. A post-mortem examination revealed changes in the heart which indicated that death had occurred from heart disease before the car went off the road. Although blood was found under the scalp, there was no fracture of the skull and no hemorrhage or other abnormal change in the brain.

In the second case, a man aged 67 was driving a motor car over a dry concrete road. People in the following machine noticed that the car suddenly began to zigzag; finally it left the road and turned over in a shallow ditch.



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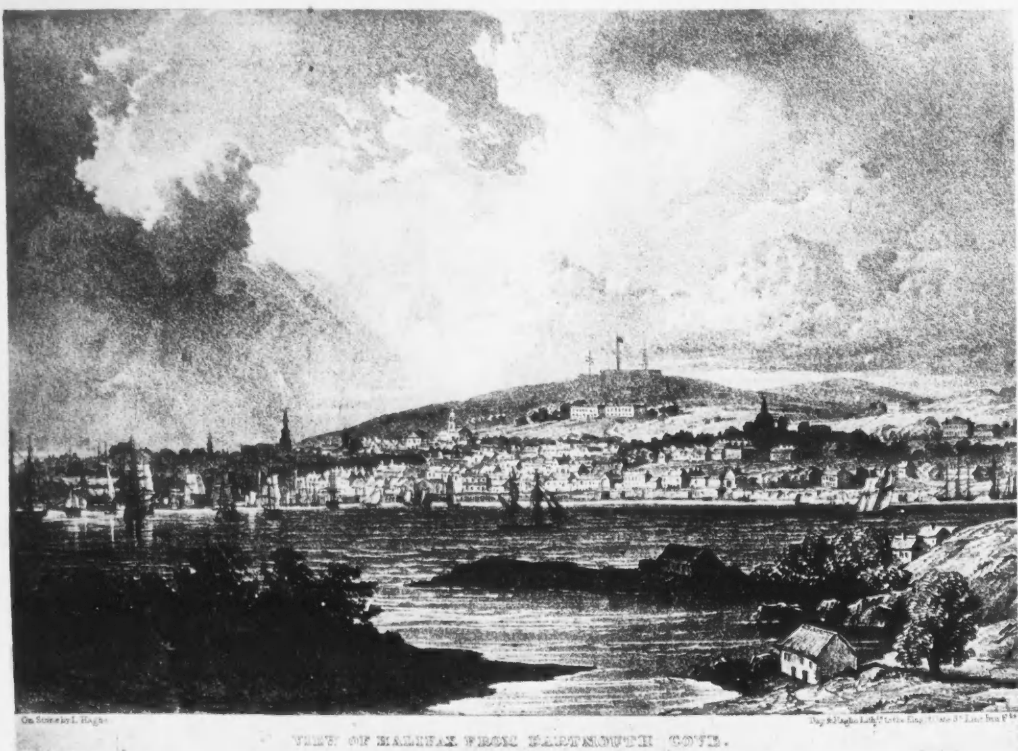


First inspection indicated that death had resulted from a skull fracture and injuries to the brain, but when a post-mortem examination was made, the skull fracture was not found, the brain was uninjured, and sufficient changes were found in the blood vessels and heart to indicate that death had occurred suddenly from stopping of the heart.

It is pointed out that people who die from such changes in the heart sometimes die sitting upright in a chair, on the seat of some public conveyance, and frequently so quietly that other people sitting nearby are unaware that death has occurred.

Numerous instances of this kind that are available in medical records are still further indication of the necessity for some sort of physical examination for people who drive motor cars, particularly in congested traffic of great cities.

Tests which electors apply to Parliamentary candidates are not always political. "Yes," an Irish voter confided to the man he had helped to Westminster, "I was agin yet at the first, and that day when ye called and stood by the pigstye and talked for half an hour ye didn't budge me an inch. But after ye were gone, sir, I got to thinking how ye'd reached your hand over the rail and scratched the back of the ould pig till he lay down for pleasure. Thinks I, when a man's as sociable as that w! a fellow-crathur, sure I'm not the boy to vote agin him."



HALIFAX IN 1840

This was the appearance of the famous Atlantic stronghold at the time the very first Atlantic liner, Cunard's "Britannia" arrived from Liverpool on her maiden trip.

Sir Samuel Cunard Father of Ocean Liners

*July Fourth a Momentous Date in the
Life of a Great Canadian*

By H. V. Chambers

SOMEHOW, in the struggle of building a nation and a national consciousness, Canada seems to have overlooked many of her national heroes. Not least on the list was a sturdy Bluenose, whose signature throughout life was simply "S. Cunard". S. Cunard first beamed upon this world in a modest house at 277, Barrington Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, several years after his father, Abraham Cunard, and mother had left their Quaker home in the rebellious colonies to share the luck of the United Empire Loyalists. The family was not too prosperous and there is no reason to believe that Samuel received much education. So little is known, though, that authorities disagree upon the actual birth date of the great Bluenose. It was probably 1787 and almost certainly on November 21st.

Launched into business with little ceremony, Samuel showed a penchant for acquiring agencies, chiefly shipping. Much prestige came to him from his successful undertaking, at his own risk, to maintain transportation service between Canada that is to say Quebec, the West Indies and Newfoundland, mail included. He soon controlled 40 vessels and was the keystone in the shipping life of Halifax, and rapidly became known in Great Britain as a factor worth considering. We find him thus powerful in the prime of life.

Then perhaps more strife than his keen foresight could have predicted, came into the life of S. Cunard. He had already mastered business enterprises at home, and was associated with the commencement of a canal near Truro, Nova Scotia, not far from the spot where run the world's highest tides. Also his name headed a list of 144 subscribers who built the famous "Royal William" at Quebec and saw her successfully cross the Atlantic entirely under steam — the first to accomplish the feat, although some mention the "Sirius" and the "Great Western". The latter two, and perhaps another, crossed with steam as an aid only, and chiefly under sail. This stimulated the imagination of the Nova Scotia merchant. He also heard the tales of the illustrious Joseph Howe and of his own son's father-in-law, the Thomas Chandler Haliburton, whose pen name "Sam Slick" brought some literary prestige to his home in Windsor, Nova Scotia. They had witnessed the so-called steamers, the "Lyons" in particular, passing the sailing ships at sea.

*

MARK Twain, in a letter to the editor appearing in the New York Tribune of remote date, declared that Cunard was a poor, dreamy whittler of ship models and that he was inspired to act as the medium for Haliburton's idea of trans-Atlantic steamer service. In this conception the American humorist, incarnate like many of his genial kind, stands alone. At any rate, Cunard was by now married to one Susan Duffus, also of Halifax, was the father of several children, and was preparing for an approach on the British Admiralty, from which he intended to secure a contract to oust the flourishing sailing ships of the day and reduce the time of mail delivery across the Atlantic by steamers to run on schedule, the year round, and not only "in fair season". The little weather qualification later doomed his competitors when they and S. Cunard sought a renewal mail contract.

"I will give no countenance to any schemes which have for their object a change in the established system of

the country" declared the Duke of Wellington, somewhat wrathful at Cunard's proposal. "And I think," quoth the eminent Dr. Dionysius Lardner, scientist of the Victorian Era, "that men might as well project a voyage to the moon as attempt steam navigation across the stormy Atlantic". Cunard spurned such worthy ridicule and simply predicted that: "the day will surely come when an ocean steamer will be seen from Citadel Hill (Halifax) every day in the year". And now the merest school boy sees in actuality and understands those things which were beyond the Duke and the man of science and just barely within reach of the fiery imagination of the father of ocean liners.

Failing to interest Nova Scotia's men of money in his steamship dreams, Cunard wasted no time as he called and called again upon shipping men of the Old Country. He requested of a firm for which he was agent, William Kidston & Son's, of Glasgow, that they negotiate with Wood and Napier's, also of Glasgow, for the building of three steamers. "I want these vessels to be of the very best description and to pass through inspection and examination of the Admiralty. I want a plain and comfortable boat, not the least unnecessary expense for show". Thus wrote S. Cunard in his letter-of-authority for ships which would be pygmies today, but which made a very substantial nucleus round which the Bluenose founded the line that now bears his name. He raised capital with great difficulty and called his enterprise the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. These early Crusaders were good ships, designed by the Manxman, Wood, and engined by the reputable engineer, Napier. They and their successors spelt the doom of Donald MacKay and his famous clippers; brought stagnation to the wooden-ship industry of Nova Scotia, reversed the phrase "wooden-ships and iron men"; robbed shipping of half its romance, and yet gave to the world inestimable progress and to Great Britain a renewed merchant marine that still stands supreme.

The first of these pioneer three steamers was the "Britannia". She, it was that steamed out of Liverpool at 2.30 p. m., Sunday, July 4th, 1840, with the Hon. Samuel Cunard, His Lordship, the Archbishop of Nova Scotia and other worthies aboard. She carried also a Miss Cunard and a Miss Haliburton, presumably relatives. Fortunately, the "Acadian Recorder", of Halifax, still published and now the only hand-set paper on this continent, with C. C. Blackader as its present editor, was alive to the news of the day, and fortunately the paper keeps a complete file. A day following the arrival of the "Britannia" from Liverpool in the early morning of Friday, July 17th, the "Recorder" told its readers that the good ship had "crossed in 12½ days, in spite of head winds all the way". That was quite a speedy voyage in those times, before even S. Cunard dared dream of the Cunarder "Mauretania", which now holds the world's record by crossing in less than five days.

*

CONCERNING the arrival of the "Britannia" at Halifax en route to Boston, the Recorder proceeds: She has brought 83 passengers, and among the number we are happy to congratulate His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia and family, and the Hon. S. Cunard, on their return to "Sweet Home". Evidently the arrival caused much excitement in the Nova Scotia capital. A day later the "Britannia" arrived at Boston. It is ironic that Cunard received such an ovation there after merely casual attention at Halifax. However, the time of arrival affords some escape from this distressing neglect of a Bluenose by his fellow-townsmen. At Boston more than 2,000 citizens cheered the Canadian and held a banquet in his honor, presenting him with a cup for the purchase of which they had subscribed \$5,000. This cup is a masterpiece of silver and is elaborate beyond description. It stands over 30 inches in height and is now valued at \$50,000. For years it lay in obscurity, until this spring the enterprise of the Canadian Service of the Cunard Line brought it to Canada and gave Canadians their first view of it. Probably it is the largest silver loving cup in the world. Certainly, it is a striking souvenir of the man whose native country boasts no monument to his memory except the liners which still ply for passengers and freight to and from Canada and England. It is not generally known that the "Britannia's" master, the Dean of Cunard captains, was one Woodruff.

With the purpose of his life fulfilled and with the fitting honorific bestowed on him by Queen Victoria, Samuel Cunard passed on from earthly strife, April 28th, 1882 at Princess Garden, London, S.W. From a lowly child among the children of Halifax he had grown to energetic youth, to influential middle-life, and to solid, bulldog purpose of mind and soul. The slight, short, impressive, yet inoffensive, Bluenose had risen to be at home in the highest social circles of the British Empire. His peculiar shrewdness of step, his frankness of face and his strange persuasiveness of speech had taken him far and high. Gradually he became known as a canny lad, a general and influential Halifax merchant and colonel of the famous "Scarlet Runners" Regiment, an aggravating Colonial with a dangerous idea about steamers, a baronet worthy of his honor and the man who made possible the mighty merchant marine of steamers which Great Britain boasts today.



S. CUNARD

Afterwards Sir Samuel Cunard, the great Canadian shipping man who established the first Atlantic liner in 1840.

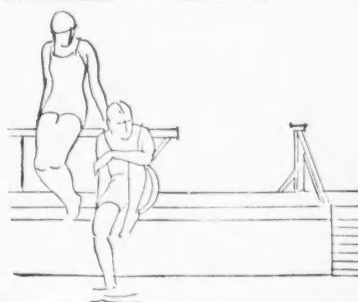
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Canada's Motor Tourist Business

IN THE release by the Department of National Revenue of figures for the number of foreign automobiles entered at customs' ports is found full confirmation of the increase in tourist traffic forecasted by the earlier statements of various provincial authorities. There was an increase of nearly 500,000 in the number of cars which entered Canada last year compared with 1927, the 1928 total of 3,645,455 motor cars comparing with 3,153,800 in the earlier year.

Actually the number of automobiles which entered Canada last year was just more than fifteen times as great as ten years ago, the number in 1919 being 237,963. The rapid development of the tourist traffic in the last three years is shown by a gain of over 1,500,000 in the number of cars visiting Canada annually.

The Natural Resources Service is not so much interested, however, in the total volume of the tourist traffic as in the character of the traffic. The total figures naturally include a great many automobiles which crossed at border points in the thickly populated areas of the East for a stay in Canada of 24 hours duration or less. In this particular there was a gain of more than 288,000 cars last year as compared with 1927.

What is of much greater interest is that the official statistics show a gain of 203,000 in the number of automobiles carrying parties into Canada for a stay of from 24 hours to six months. This is the greatest increase on record, and whereas in two years of the last ten the total number of foreign motor cars entering Canada showed a decrease, it is significant that in the number of visiting cars remaining in Canada for a vacation period the total has been constantly up, the annual increases ranging from 15 to 57 per cent.

Last year the number of tourist automobiles entering Canada on permits for more than 24 hours was 946,718, a total 27 per cent. above the figures for 1927. The in-

creased stream of tourists to spend vacations in Canada was not confined to any one province but was distributed over all the principal highways entering the Dominion. While the totals for entries by provinces do not, of course, indicate how many tourists spent their vacations in the province where the International Boundary was crossed, it is interesting to note that Quebec had the largest proportional increase, the number of visiting cars for more than 24 hours entering at customs ports in that province increasing from 190,916 in 1927 to 271,962 in 1928, a gain of 42 per cent. Numerically the greatest gain was in Ontario, from 415,434 to 508,828 or an increase of 22 per cent.

The heavy stream of vacationists entering Canada on the Pacific coast is shown by a total of 109,673 cars entering at British Columbia points in 1928 for stays of over one day and up to six months, this figure representing a gain of 18 per cent., while in the Prairie Provinces an increase of 18 per cent. was also recorded with a total of 23,933.

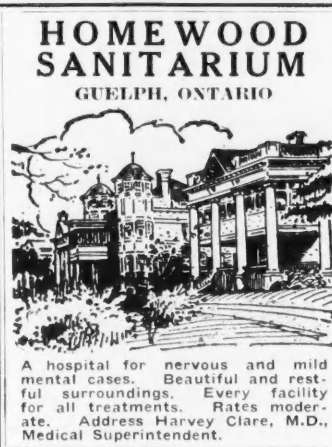
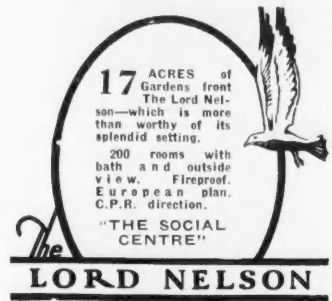
United States visitors to the Maritime Provinces enter, of course, mostly through the customs ports in New Brunswick, and the increasing popularity of the recreational attractions in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is measured by an increase of 33 per cent. in the number of cars which entered at New Brunswick border points in 1928 for stays of over 24 hours. In addition to 30,717 vacation cars which entered the Maritimes in that way, it is very interesting to note the large increase in the number of automobiles entering Nova Scotia by steamer.

The origin of the familiar word "Eureka," is interesting. It is an exclamation of delight, from the Greek, and means "I have found it." The tale is that Archimedes when stepping into his bath one day, suddenly made a discovery, and leaping out of the bath exclaimed "Eureka," and without waiting to dress himself ran home to try the experiment.

I've forgotten I ever had any nerves



Your doctor will tell you how the act of chewing relaxes and soothes strained nerves, and how the healthful cleansing action of Wrigley's refreshes and tones you up all round. Aids digestion.



The Correct Way to Make a Call

By Merrill Denison

FOLLOWING the plethora of books on etiquette a few years ago I gathered the impression, in the loose way we do gather impressions, that the manners of this continent must be well high perfect and nothing further could be done to improve them. If gaucheries were committed, as who will claim they are not, at times, I thought them to spring from carelessness rather than from ignorance. No one who could read, it seemed to me, might escape the knowledge of how to discharge in the accepted conventional manner the simple gracious acts of social intercourse. It goes without saying that my own manners were flawless. Even before reading the books on etiquette there was little I did not know, and after reading them I felt content to let this little go.

As my impressions concerning the manners of the continent were faulty so was my conceit unjustified. Instructions in etiquette are still being printed, and from one that has come to my notice they are badly needed. Before I read "The Details of the Formal Call", by Madame Bien-Informée, had anyone asked me if I knew enough to make a formal call I would have lightly answered "yes". The reader possibly feels the same way as I did. He probably thinks he could make a formal call, but I doubt it. After reading Madame Informée, I am frank to admit that I didn't even know what a formal call was.

This lady's article appeared in a recent issue of an old established magazine devoted to the household arts, and published in Boston. It is a magazine of such stern character and solid intention that the undoubted seriousness of the article on "The Details of the Formal Call" is vouched for automatically. It is not the sort of a magazine that would take a formal call lightly, nor do I think that any of its readers is likely to either after having been instructed in its multitudinous difficulties and pitfalls.

I feel that way about it myself, and because I am certain there must be thousands of other ignorant people who would not remain ignorant on such a subject, once they knew of a means of enlightenment, I herewith provide the illumination. I make no apology for it being second hand. I could never have thought these rules up myself.

"Calling when the hostess's 'day' is unknown" is the first problem broached and solved by the author, and she makes it simple for any moderately healthy person who will just keep her mind on the task at hand.

"The caller will at once enter the hall when the door is opened, and will inquire of whomever admitted her whether Mrs. Blank is at home. If not, she will leave her card, and she may pencil on it: 'Very sorry to miss you.' This is especially courteous if the call is on a newcomer. With her own card she will leave one of her husband's, if the hostess is unmarried or a widow. If the hostess is married she will leave two of her husband's."

Meaning, I judge, two of her husband's cards. No instructions are included if she is unmarried and I gather that unmarried women are not supposed to call. While there is not a wasted word in the above, I think it worth while to emphasize the most important suggestion that the visitor makes no attempt to enter Mrs. Blank's hall until the door is open, but immediately upon its opening launches herself through the opening like a bullet.

MADAME BIEN-INFORMÉE continues: "The sometimes puzzling business of when to leave the man's card, and how many to leave, is simplified by knowing that a woman is supposed to call only on another woman"—(I think this a point we should all remember while cherishing the inclusion of "supposed")—"She ignores the man, consequently does not leave her card for him. But the man is supposed to call on both hostess and host, hence, one of his cards is left for both of them."

This seems simple the first time but I think it safer to clip this paragraph and paste it in one's card case, unless of course one prefers to carry the whole article in one's bill case—a step I should personally advise.

"If a maid opens the door," the narrative goes on, getting some action in it, "she will present a little salver for the cards, but if the hostess is one of those noble company of the servantless (as are more than eighty per cent. of our American hostesses), and she opens the door herself, or some member of the family opens it, cards should never be given to such a one, but placed unobtrusively on the hall table by the visitor."

They may also be dropped behind the hall radiator if there is no table, or dropped through the letter box on leaving. With a little practice in her "boudoir", however, a skillful caller should be able to palm a card off anywhere.

"If Mrs. Blank is at home, and her maid opens the door, the visitor will put her cards on the salver, and place her husband's on the hall table. The maid will immediately show the guest into the parlor—never should a visitor be allowed to remain in the hall—and will take the card to Mrs. Blank. If the lady is not in the parlor, the guest will seat herself where she may easily see and be seen from the door. She will not remove her hat or gloves, nor raise her veil, if she wears one. A man, if he is punctilious, or making a first call, will wear his overcoat and carry his hat and stick into the parlor in his left hand. He will hold them while he speaks to his hostess, and place them on the floor after she invites him to be seated.

"If the hostess is not ready at once to greet her guest, the maid will probably be instructed to return, to attend to the open fire, to raise or lower shades, for the comfort of the guest, or merely to say that Mrs. Blank is coming very soon."

Unless the reader is much more alert than I was, he will find that careful study of the details of entering the parlor will well repay him if only to prepare him for the strange action of the maid after her second entrance. One unschooled in the formal call might easily jump to wrong conclusions as to why she was in the room, particularly if there were no open fires and no shades to lower.

The next problem grappled is "When the Hostess is 'Not at Home' and, while it offers considerable latitude to the person opening the door, it is sufficiently definite to admit of no mistakes. "Whoever opens the door," states Madame Bien-Informée, "may be able to inform the visitor that Mrs. Blank is not at home. Or she may say she will inquire, and show the guest into the parlor while she does so. Let us again emphasize that a guest should never be allowed to remain in the hall."

The curt "Not at Home", meaning the hostess is too busy to see guests, is happily not now used. The sincerer forms: "Mrs. Blank is engaged; she sends her regrets", or "Mrs. Blank is not able to receive today; she begs you to excuse her", are substituted. In cases like this the guest should never feel piqued, for busy women like ourselves should know there are times when other busy women find it impossible to interrupt their work. If word comes "Mrs. Blank is not receiving", the maid should give information as to the days and hours when she is free to receive guests.

"(Those who like to collect good phrases equivalent to 'Not at Home', will be interested to know that in the Far East the Arab servant uses the formula: 'The Shiek is at his prayers'.")

If I could be told but once that "The Shiek was at his prayers" I would feel that life had not been in vain.

It is necessary to point out that even Madame Bien-Informée's lucid instructions do nothing to help the eighty per cent. of American hostesses who answer their own doors when they "are not at home".

The succeeding "emphase" solved by the author is that arising "When the Hostess is at Home". In this case "the guest will rise when the hostess enters, and the hostess will offer her hand in welcome when she greets her guest. The guest, here or in England, is never the first to extend her hand. The visit should last for fifteen to twenty minutes of pleasant conversation. There should be introductions if others come in or are already present."

THIS seems fair enough and remains simple enough for the average person to cope with unless the unhappy caller is served tea. The complications then become so numerous that one almost wishes that the "hostess" would either forego tea, or that one had not had the temerity "to call", as vide Madame Informée:

"Unless it is her 'day' the hostess is not expected to offer tea to her callers, but she may if she wishes. Especially is this the pleasant custom recommended to the newcomer who received for the first time the longer-established members of the community. Her tea table, during the hours for calling, will be attractively set, all ready for action, and she will serve tea quite soon after the guest arrives. To partake of even this slight form of refreshment together quickly helps to establish easy social relations."

A quicker way of promoting social relations and of making them even easier will immediately present itself to the imaginative reader, and I wish that all of them would take the advice of serving whatever is to be served as soon as possible after the arrival of the guest. The evils of delaying are emphasized as follows: "To postpone tea until it is almost time for the guest to leave is to copy the Chinese fashion, where the bringing-on of tea is a hint that leave-taking is in order."

Now we come to "Leave Taking" which should be followed carefully, because, difficult as it may seem to get oneself properly into a home it appears infinitely more difficult to get oneself out again.

"When it is time to leave the guest rises—but she takes care to do so while, or after, she is speaking, not after or while another speaks. She will offer her hand to her hostess at parting, and will include others only in a little bow of farewell. The old rule required the guest to move to the door without turning her back on her hostess at parting, and our fine private schools train their girls to do this so gracefully and unostentatiously. This courtesy is at present frequently disregarded. The hostess may ease matters by accompanying her guest to the door of the room, and she will do so when other callers are not present.

"The maid, or whoever opens the street door for the guest should be careful not to close it too quickly after she has passed through, but should hold it open until the descent of the steps has been achieved, and then close it slowly, noiselessly, and as though regretfully. We were lately told that if the guest's car is waiting at the curb the house door should not be closed until she has entered the car. This sounded like a counsel of perfection, at least during bad weather and in the city. We were, however, assured that it was obligatory in the country and suburbs, and was fine manners in the city."

It occurs to me, and probably will to the reader, that unless one had Yvette Gilbert or Ruth Draper working as parlor maid it would be difficult to close the door properly on the departing guest.

Having successfully got the guest in, and out, of the house, Madame Bien-Informée adds a few words on the proper habiliments for calling under the sub-heading "Dress for Calling". Since the reader, and particularly the "lady" reader will want to know how to do this properly, if at all, I include it.

"A fine tailored suit with a dressy blouse, a smart ensemble, or a pretty silk frock are all correct for calling. A dressy hat, either large or small, is demanded, white or light colored gloves, with such accessories as a bright scarf, a long necklace, a brocade or beaded handbag, etc.

"The woman who goes in her own motor car may wear a more sumptuous dress of richly trimmed cloth, or a costume of silk or velvet with rich furs or jewels, or she may dress as simply as the woman who walks or rides in the street car."

I plead guilty to a certain quiver of revulsion when I found the motor car, that slayer of so much that has made life gracious and pleasant, included, for the article seemed, up to this crass intrusion, to belong almost to another, and I fear, happier age. The fact that it did creep in, as it ubiquitously does, at least guarantees the modernity of Madame Bien-Informée. The article is not from Godey's Lady's Book as might be supposed.

Following a few more hints on dress, and specifying the jewelry which is permitted, Miss Bien-Informée closes with a few simple hints to men which may not be omitted in justice to either author or reader.

"Calls of Men on Women" is the heading and we learn that "A man follows the procedure already outlined for the formal call of a woman on a woman. He does not remove his overcoat in the hall, unless he is a very intimate friend of the family, and has come to spend a longer time than is allowed by the formal call. He is punctiliously careful not to turn his back on his hostess when withdrawing from the room."

"The woman who entertains a man caller does not offer to help him on with his overcoat (if he is on intimate terms enough to remove it), or to give him his hat or umbrella. Unless he is an old gentleman she lets him wait on himself, or he will be waited on by the servant who opened the door."

The article ends at this point. One wished it went on, not alone for informative value, but as well for a belief in old solidities that cling to it like lichen to a rock. Is it not heartening, in this day of a hell-raising younger generation to realize that there may still be gentlemen in the world who may not be on intimate terms enough with a lady to remove their overcoats?



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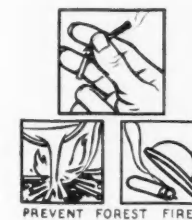
Smoking forests or smoking chimneys— WHICH?



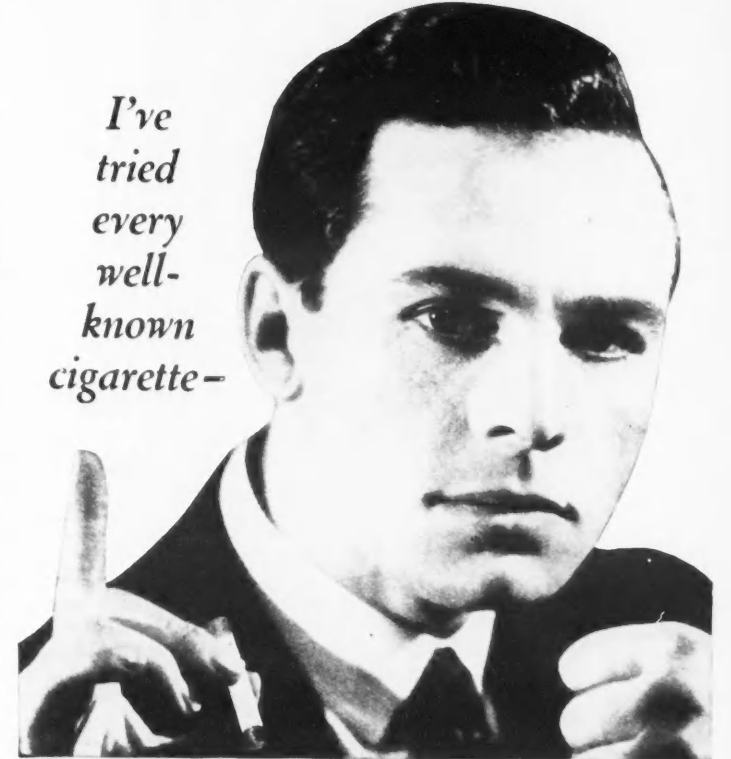
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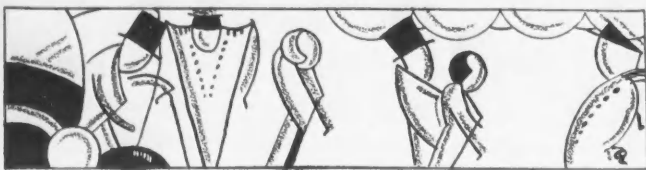
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AT THE THEATRE

Theatre Guild Plan

ALTHOUGH most of its directors are away and it has but one play running in New York, the Theatre Guild stands at the beginning of the widest career which has yet revealed itself to a play-producing organization. Its activities on the road for the last two seasons have made the Guild a national organization. The beginning of its plans for the road reckoned with the fact that a fulfillment would require a period of readjustment. That period is now past. It was safely negotiated; valuable lessons were learned and are being put into effect.

The coming season will see its various acting units go into ten of the land's major cities. Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Cleveland were tried a year ago and responded to the idea that subscription audiences could be formed in cities away from New York. It was, as any veteran of the theatrical world will tell you, something of an experiment to ask the theatergoers of these cities to give up their regular habits of taking tickets for one play and, instead, taking them for five or six—at one time. It is a system fraught with great peril to the producer (few people seem to realize this) for it forces upon him the necessity of impressing upon these people the fact that faith is kept with them.

Let the musical organizations which exist by subscriptions give several seasons of deplorably poor work and they will see the lists fall off. The Guild's situation is precisely the same. That its list of subscribers continually increase is the best possible answer to the feeling that the organization is doing its duty. So, somewhat confident that there are other cities desirous of having the Guild seasons, Detroit, St. Louis, Washington and Cincinnati have been added to the places to be visited. Weeks ago the subscription books were opened for those cities; the letters making reservations began to arrive daily in the West Fifty-second Street offices of the Guild. Twenty girls are now concerned with making records, supplying information and listing the newcomers city by city. New York's reservations are heavier than ever.

The Guild's reorganization is, principally, in addition to its acting company, Miss Alice Brady, for one, has joined the company and will play leading roles in two plays next season. "Karl and Anna" and "The Game of Love and Death." Frank Conroy is another addition. He comes to appear in these pieces and to continue with the company. Otto Kruger is also to play in the pieces named. When Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne finish their short tour of "Caprice" (they will skip about the country rather hurriedly, so that they may open in New York before January 1) it is believed that their vehicle will be "Meteor," a new play by S. N. Behrman. In a few weeks they will be seen in still another play. Then there is Mr. Shaw's new one, "The Apple Cart," to do, and Paul Green's "The House of Connelly." And others available at a moment's digging into those archives labeled "active play files."

This for New York. For the road "Caprice" will be seen in the ten subscription cities but not elsewhere. Two show plays, "Major Barbara" and "Pygmalion" will tour as a unit. This for the subscription cities, too. For the subscription cities and other places as far out as San Francisco and Los Angeles there will be a large company of sixty-five players performing O'Neill's "Marco Millions," the Stefan Zweig version of Ben Jonson's "Volpone" and Capek's fantastic melodrama "R. U. R." "Wings Over Europe" will tour as a special unit with most of the New York cast. And two companies of "Strange Interlude" will take to the road, one headed by Judith Anderson, another by Pauline Lord. Enormously popular for the last season in a limited territory, next season the big cities of the East and Middle West will get the mastodonic drama. And "Porgy" will tour for another full season, this time going to the Pacific Coast and back, playing into Canada and through the South.

In New York the Guild now controls three playhouses, the Guild, the Martin Beck and the John Golden. Out of town its bookings are made through the Erlanger Exchange. In Chicago, where the Guild's reception has been most flattering (a growth of from 1,200 to 7,000 subscriptions in two seasons), the Blackstone Theater will be occupied continuously by Guild plays from the middle of September until April. In Philadelphia the better part of the Garrick Theater's bookings are reserved for the Guild. In Boston the venerable Hollis Street will be tenant-

ed by this one organization from early September until late January. In Pittsburgh there will be at least eight weeks of Guild plays in the Nixon Theater. In Baltimore (which few have accused of being a major theatrical city) there will be eight weeks reserved for the various plays. In Cleveland, eight weeks. In Detroit, at least seven weeks. In Cincinnati, six weeks. In St. Louis, Washington, Los Angeles and San Francisco (although the latter pair are not yet subscription cities), six weeks.

This, of course, will not include the total of weeks rolled up by the "Interlude" company, which goes on a general tour; nor the "Porgy" company, which will be devoted to the same purpose, and the wide tour to be made by the company carrying "Marco Millions," "Volpone" and "R. U. R." in its baggage cars.

Mindful of both New York and the road, the Guild has made provision for the various members of the acting



MISS E. M. SHUTTLEWORTH

A Canadian who has been chosen to sing over the radio during the international broadcast from Paris on Independence Day, July 4th. Miss Shuttleworth who is a former member of the Timothy Eaton Memorial Choir has been studying in Paris during the past year. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Shuttleworth, Toronto.

Photo by Rossano, London

company to play both in and out of New York during the same season. In other words, the repertory plan, which was begun when the Guild started its system of alternate weeks for plays, will be, in another way, carried out under the new plan, for it is not at all unlikely that players sent to the road at the beginning of the season will be recalled to New York in mid-season. It is the plan to regard all of the companies, local and touring, as possessing players immediately available for whatever role might reveal itself in a new play. This is a plan which more than doubles the resources; it provides for the maintenance of the most noteworthy collective group of players in the country and, at the same time does not dispose of them by sending them out on a season's work with no hope of doing anything but the specific task assigned.

It is probable that the system of alternating plays will be started in New York next season. When the Guild first brought this system into effect here as something of a modified repertory plan, a small group of players became versed in rather an extensive repertoire. Without this repertoire it would have been impossible to have made the first trip to Chicago three years ago, a trip in which four plays were given by the same company. Without following the same plan two seasons ago it would have been impossible to have produced "Marco Millions" and "Volpone" with practically the same casts, or to have brought forth "The Doctor's Dilemma" with a company which was, for the most part, substantially the same as that playing in "Marco" and "Volpone." The inauguration of the road tour last season made the alternation plan impractical. Now it seems upon the threshold of revival.

The players, by the way, like this system. Alfred Lunt, for instance, grew impatient for another role after "Caprice" was safely launched last winter. The Guild's directorate, feeling that both Mr. Lunt and Miss Fontanne had worked extremely hard the season before (Miss Fontanne had played in "The Doctor's Dilemma" and "Strange Interlude" and Mr. Lunt had been in "The Doctor's Dilemma," "Marco Millions" and "Volpone") decided that one play was enough, particularly as they were practically committed to do at least two plays for the coming season. Dudley Digges, a stalwart of the first water, carried a heavy burden during the last season, appearing in important roles in "Faust," "Major Barbara," "Dynamo" and "Man's Estate." Helen Westley, who can shoulder assignment after assign-

ment with ease, continued her playing in "Strange Interlude" and also appeared in "Faust," "Major Barbara," "Dynamo" and is currently playing in "The Camel Through the Needle's Eye." Such inequalities, when the newer system becomes operative, will be done away with. Actors will be given more time to luxuriate in roles thoughtfully created and more audiences will be given the opportunity to see their work. But a fairly even schedule will be maintained despite this, for it seems unlikely that any of the players will appear in fewer than two plays a season.

The new season in New York adds a week to the subscription period of each play. In Chicago, next season, productions will play for three weeks instead of the usual fortnight. New subscribers have necessitated these moves. Yet one does not see the Guild in the throes of a noisy subscription campaign each year. This work is carried on quietly, and even in the new cities there is no great effort put forth to gain new members. There is a reason for this.

It would be easy to double the Guild's present subscription list if an intensive effort were made. But the danger in such a plan is that people not particularly interested in the type of play the Guild offers would be attracted and their reaction would be harmful. Therefore, the Guild's members today represent people really interested in its productions.

Talking Films

TALKING motion pictures have inherited the birthright of the old legitimate stage as popular dramatic entertainment, and the drama of classic form will survive in America in a new theater for the sophisticated, writes Owen Davis, the American playwright.

The advent of talking pictures has elevated the playwright to a commanding position in the production of a motion picture. Whereas in the silent version the director shaped the picture, in the talking picture the playwright will set the mold.

The American theater in the sense of the popular medium of dramatic art is now the talking motion picture. I say this not because I happen to be engaged in the talking picture business at present, for my heart belongs to the stage, but because I see the handwriting on the wall. The stage is perfectly healthy in its upper branches; in every other department it is dead or dying. The commercial theater has been betrayed by its owners.

The theater of the future will be a medium for the expression of only the highest dramatic art, operated for a limited audience of sophisticated persons in a half dozen centers of population. New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles and San Francisco—in such cities will the new theater be found. It will call to it only dramatists of high talent and deep conviction.

Elsewhere, in smaller cities, the drama of classic dimensions will be in the keeping of the community Little Theater. The decline of the commercial stage will be and has been accompanied by the revival of the community theater. The death knell of the road companies has been sounded. The village and city dweller will go to the picture show for his drama. I have neither bitterness because of the demise of the stage nor scorn for the rise of the screen.

Essentially, I believe a talking picture and a stage production are the same. The screen now has reached a place where it can convey equally with

the stage the emotions and thoughts of the actor. The silent screen could not do. While pictures were silent I stayed in the ranks of the standpatters who did not believe motion pictures were adequate art.

One of the immediate effects of the passing of the popular stage will be the disrupting of the present commercial legitimate houses. Fewer circuits and chains of shows will survive yearly. The number of managers and producers will be reduced. Only the most inspired and artistic producers will survive in the new theater.

It is not that I believe the dramatic art is dying. Popularly speaking, it is evolving into a new form. It matters not what the form if the spirit remains. And a purer, higher type of theater may arise out of the ruins of the commercial stage.

Drama will never die. In its best expression it is as healthy as ever. Two of the finest plays produced in the last thirty years, "Journey's End" and "Street Scene," are running successfully in New York. They are done in the modern manner, honestly portraying life.

The effect of this evolution of drama on the playwright is problematical. Many will turn to motion pictures for expression; a few will continue writing the plays the new stage will produce. Some may fall by the wayside.

The only chance I see for a revival of interest in the commercial theater would be if the men who control the destiny of motion pictures are as negligent of their trust as our leaders in the theater have always been; if they throw away their opportunity as blindly as the old line theatrical manager threw away the great chance that was his, the public may turn away from them in disgust and return to the theater already practically purified by disaster.

But the ostrich that hides his head in the sand is not always ready to take advantage of the retreat of an enemy. I greatly fear that even if the public returned to us we could not hold them. Personally, I have stopped worrying over all this. It will be the survival of the fittest as far as popular amusement is concerned and the finer theater that must surely result will, in the end, draw back many thousands of those who have left us in impatience of the folly of our first turning art into business and then turning that business over to men who have never known what to do with it.

Note and Comment

A MEETING of the local managers of Philharmonic Concerts was held at the home office at Detroit, Thursday, June 27th. Among those present were James E. Devoe, manager of the Philharmonic interests, Setta Robinson, Mildred Forbes, Ruth Jones, all of the Detroit office; Mrs. William Logan, Buffalo, N.Y.; Miss Agnes Steele, Toronto, Ontario; Miss Bex Gibney, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Emily Hixson, Flint; Miss Mildred Koonsman, Lansing; Mrs. Marjorie MacMillan, Grand Rapids.

A discussion of the various details of selling concert attractions to the local public, publicity problems, and other items contributory to successful promotion of concerts, was followed by a luncheon at which the visiting managers were the guests of the Detroit office.

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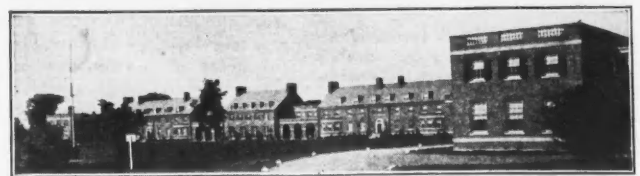
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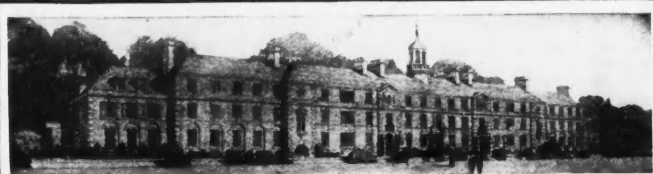
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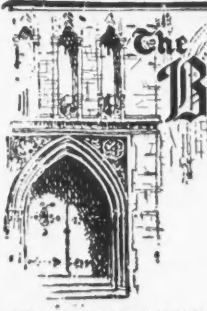
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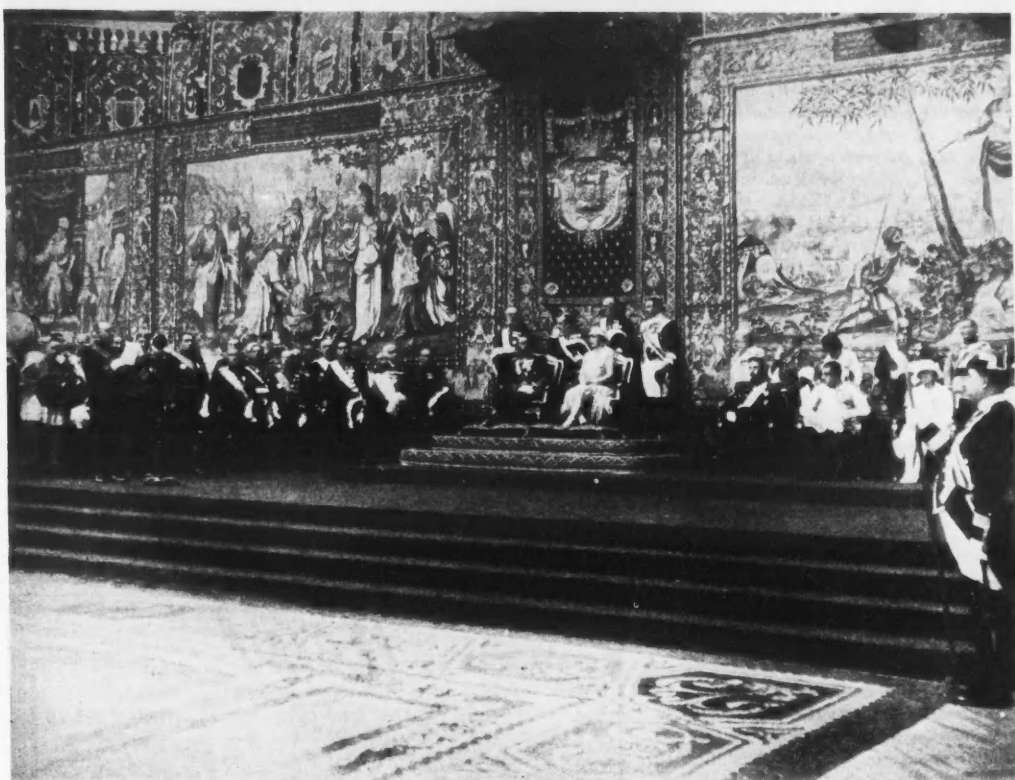
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OPENING THE BARCELONA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
Magnificent pageantry characterized the inaugural ceremonies on May 22nd. The picture shows the King and Queen of Spain enthroned with the insignia of the Houses of Bourbon and Hapsburg above them, and many grantees of Spain in attendance.

Kreisler, Menuhin, Iturbi, Gabrilowitsch, Paderewski, Rachmaninoff, Grainger, Horowitz, La Argentina, Kreutzberg & Georgi, Duncan Dancers, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, German Opera Company, Westminster Choir, Aguilar Quartet, Rethberg, Farrar, Case, Ponselle, Crooks, Gigli, Thomas and Segovia.

A POPULAR stage trained trinity of players, Olga Baclanova, Clive Brook and Neil Hamilton are to be seen to-day at the Uptown in the latest all-talking Paramount drama, "A Dangerous Woman," which is thrilling beyond description. The story concerns two brothers and a beautiful woman. Neil Hamilton is the brother who comes to work in the tropics, only to fall victim to the beauty and wiles of the lovely wife. His ideal is shattered, does he succumb to his primitive surroundings? Baclanova is the wife. From gay London to the maddening monotony of jungle life. She fascinates men—all men. . . . Who can blame her for grasping at love, this lovely, lonely lady? A Dangerous Woman, they called her. But was she, Clive Brook is the husband. Very much in love with this woman who casts a spell over every one with whom she comes in contact. The vision of his young, clean, upright brother added to her list of conquests proves too much. Then comes a sudden awakening. What is her fate?

The locale of "A Dangerous Woman" is a British outpost set in the jungle country near a village. Clive Brook plays an Englishman and Baclanova is the Russian wife. Neil Hamilton is the brother and Leslie Fenton another Britisher.

The soprano voice of the gifted Russian, Baclanova, is heard in the alluring love scenes set in Africa. Four song numbers are sung by this artiste.

Lunatics publish a paper at an asylum in Humberstone, England. There may be others.—Florence Herald.



MISS LOTTICE HOWELL
Well-known lyric soprano and Broadway musical comedy favorite who has been holidaying at Banff in the Canadian Rockies.

ART Modern Interiors

THE Contempora exhibition of art in industry, which was opened last week at the Art Center, provides yet another instance of the striking results being attained in the field of modern interior decoration through a studied form of co-operation between the independent designer and the manufacturer. Not the least interesting feature is the appearance in it of a well known American painter as one of those responsible for a series of eight "harmonized rooms" which hold the center of attraction throughout the exhibition. Apart from the four designers thus represented, it involves, however, various exhibits of industrial art such as textiles, lighting fixtures, architectural designs and graphic art presented by artists listed as associates of the organization, who contribute to the abundant evidence of new thought and ideas expended today upon the creation of fresh standards of decorative design.

That exhibition makes no claim to a "final statement of current decorative problems" is specifically stated in the introduction to the catalogue which lists three rooms each by the German designers, Lucian Bernhard and Bruno Paul, a bedroom planned by Rockwell Kent and another bedroom by Paul Poirer. Each of the rooms marks an attempt to demonstrate the belief that the "unity of the whole room is more important than the beauty of any individual piece of furniture or drapery." Harmony is the keynote and the guiding factor in the planning of this particular group of ensembles. It is one reason, why, perhaps, the rooms appear at once so modest and so livable. American art lovers have had ample opportunity to be familiar with so-called modern interiors which they are quite sure they would never want to live in. Some of these may be found in the exhibition which is continuing at present at the Metropolitan Museum of

Art, and behind their occasional failure to create something like an atmosphere of livableness would appear to be the desire to be original at all costs, even at the sacrifice of practicability, which is half the problem to be considered in achieving the ultimate object for which furniture is designed.

THERE is nothing bizarre or factitious about the little rooms which Contempora has set up for observation and study, apart, perhaps, from the thoroughly French bedroom by Poirer. This savors most of the desire to de-throne all that remotely resembles the conventional in modern taste. The low bed with odd little round chairs attached to its sides, the combination dressing and writing table with concealed chair, which "provides night quarters for the pet"—whether dog or monkey is not specified—obviously caters to an exotic world of fashion, for the tastes of which, Poirer, in other fields, is so adept at providing. The two living rooms by Bernhard, one in hawthorn with sofa and chairs upholstered in green velvet; the other in European walnut and light brown fabric, make use of the simplest forms both as to contour and ornament. The style is restrained, almost conservative, compared with much modern furniture of the moment, which dispenses with chair legs and depends for effect upon solidity and mass; while the chief element of novelty about his work, which involves that of utility as well, is seen in the bookcase, desk and commode, constructed as units to be combined as the taste of the owner dictates.

Rockwell Kent's advent into the world of industrial design should be accompanied with words of praise. He has devised a delightful bedroom, done in inlaid zebra wood, and his wall hangings, drawing their motives from subjects typical of his paintings and wood cuts, furnish a rare and individual note among the textile decorations. His furniture—twin beds, a commode and dressing table are shown—is free from eccentricity of any sort. As one might expect of him, it reveals marked taste in line and proportion, while the rich grain of the chosen wood is accentuated by the felicitous pattern worked out in inlay. Bruno Paul, one of Europe's most eminent architects and designers and a leading spirit in the art and industry movement in Germany, contributes to the exhibition a bedroom in chateau-style lacquer with low-set bed, matching bureau and silver-leaf wall covering. It is all very chic and feminine, a little odd, too, in some of its aspects, as for instance, the curiously designed dressing table. But, like Bernhard, Paul, in general, has avoided the lure to be merely self-consciously clever. His dining room of Swedish birch polished almost to an ebony darkness of hue, is extremely practical. Plain surfaces are featured as well as square lines, with brass hardware, while the only conspicuous note of warm color is provided by the chair coverings of green tapestry, making for an altogether smart but simple interior.

THE note of simplicity which is generally characteristic of all the rooms is an inevitable result of the harmonizing aim which guides the Contempora project. It is said to be the first concrete effort to solve the problem of the average modern house by providing rational backgrounds for living, obtainable through the mass production. It offers these rooms to be acquired as units, each unit a "complete, harmonious ensemble, styled to meet existing standards of living."

Among the works of associated artists are the decorative fabrics designed by Miss Wiesenthaler, of Vien-

na, including various modern designs for silks and linen hangings, among which latter are some engaging patterns for children's rooms. The color combinations, usually reds and greens on a natural ground, have a particularly festive tone. Miss Wiesenthaler, who is also known for her ceramic decorations, has turned this talent to especially good account in several window display groups. The trend of modern German ideas in architectural design is also seen in the exhibition in a large room filled with drawings and models by Erich Mendelsohn whose influence upon the industrial building in Germany, as an organizer in terms of steel, concrete and glass, has been widely felt. The problem of American urban building is exactly reversed in Mendelsohn's designs, which presuppose vast spaces available for his work, and which is as strange to the eyes of the western world as the American skyscraper doubtlessly appears to the foreigner. In all its variety the exhibition, which has been placed in an attractive setting by Mr. Bernhard, is unquestionably stimulating, an attraction for the architect and decorator as well as for those interested in the problems of home decoration from an amateur's viewpoint.

THE large painting by Francois Boucher, "Birth and Triumph of Venus," which has been added to the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, by gift of Henry Walters and Germain Seligmann, is not the only example of this eighteenth century French artist owned by the museum. Already on view there are two of his earlier paintings, the "Toilet of Venus" and the "Portrait of a Lady," which, together with the recent accession, fills out in a general way the record of Boucher's achievement so far as representative types are concerned. The "Birth and Triumph of Venus," painted with greater facility and freedom than the others, once hung in the original collection of Sir Richard Wallace, for whom the famous Wallace collection in London is named. It is a piece of pure decoration, typical in subject as well as spirit of the art of the period of Louis XV in which Boucher lived and functioned as one of the most popular artists of his day. Certain details of the group, portrayed on a bank at the edge of the sea, with Venus in the center surrounded by the draped figures of her female attendants and playful cupids, are extremely sketchy, showing with what speed the artist went about his work. It is a notable picture, nevertheless, well worthy of the place it will fill in the gallery of French paintings of its period.

ONE of the most comprehensive exhibitions of painting and sculpture by living American artists seen in recent years is on view in the Municipal Art Gallery of Atlantic City. Opening on June 18 with a private view, the exhibition will continue until October 1. It is proposed by the association to hold in the gallery a series of similar shows of all forms and schools of art, limiting them generally to works of American origin, with possibly one exhibition a year of international scope.

The opening affair emphasizes a contemporary note in American art. The works of outstanding modern artists predominate. One is a striking nude by Max Weber, another a lyrical figure group by Bernhard Kuhn, entitled "The Picnic." John Sloan's "Spring Flowers," Robert Henri's "Mary With a Red Ribbon" and Clifford Beal's "The Beach" are other attractive paintings, furnishing high points in the exhibition. Also represented are Niles Spencer with "Back to the Town," Charles Sheeler, with his "Gladioli"; Alfred Maurer, who shows a "Self-Portrait"; Walt Kuhn's "Cuban," Guy du Bois's "Rue de la Sante"; Preston Dickinson's "Still Life" and Alexander Brook's "Sleeping Girl."

An unusual contribution to the show is Marguerite Zorach's "The Circus," a tapestry embroidery illustrating trained seals, acrobats, tigers and a ringmaster, and a circus crowd in the background, all worked with the needle and skillfully organized in form and color.

In the sculpture section of the exhibit, which has a room to itself, the high points are William Zorach's "Child and Cat," Maurice Stern's "Head," Reuben Nakian's "Young Calf," Robert Laurent's "Après le Bain," Gaston Lachaise's "Woman Walking," Jacob Epstein's "Head of Mrs. Epstein," Hunt Diedrich's "Polo Players" and Duncan Ferguson's "Torso". The arrangement of the sculptor room is particularly successful, the objects being well spaced and shown on stands of varying height.

Prominent financier says that by 2035 the national wealth of the country will be in the hands of the women. Oh, well, what of it? All Mister Man will have to do will be to hoist the price of silk stockings about \$23 a pair and get it all back again. —Macon Telegraph.

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Watering the Thirsty Earth

SINCE the dawn of human existence man has depended upon water to bring forth his food supply. His terror of a waterless area is strikingly illustrated in the story of the wanderings of the Israelites. So, in those arid zones where rain is too infrequent, man has had to devise methods of conserving and diverting the waters at flood-time.

The ancient civilizations flourished in the arid zones, yet were founded on agriculture; it follows therefore that they appreciated and success fully solved the problem of irrigation. So highly did the Egyptians rate its importance that they instituted an annual festival to commemorate the "marriage" of the water with the earth; a female figure, representing the earth, was placed in the bed of the Royal Canal, the dam was cut, and the rushing flood bore the "bride" away. The Bahr Yusuf (Joseph's Canal), 300 miles long, was built as early as 4000 B.C.

The Babylonians employed their work of canals flanking the Euphrates. In China, the still famous dykes controlling the waters of the Min-ho were constructed in 200 B.C. The annual opening of these dykes is still celebrated by a service in the temple built to commemorate the ancient engineer, Li Ping.

Marvellous were the ancient irrigation works of the Incas of Peru. "Ex-

tensive cisterns were carved out of solid rock; mountain torrents were embanked with thick courses of masonry; mountain slopes were terraced and sometimes even earthed to very great heights; canals and subterranean aqueducts were dug; and all this "by a nation living still in its Stone Age, and to which the use of iron was unknown."

It was the death of Mohammed which caused the introduction of agricultural irrigation into Europe. The Arabs had long excelled in the art. In the Yemen may still be seen the ruins of a great dam, two miles long and 120 feet high, built in 1700 B.C. When, on the Prophet's death, his followers overran Europe, they imported their agricultural methods. In the highest tower of the Alhambra, at Granada, still hangs the bell installed by Mohammed al-Hamar, to be struck so that the peasants might know when to open or to close their water-courses.

So in modern times the work goes on. The arid zones of the Western United States were opened up for cultivation by the irrigation of the Mormon pioneers. Sometimes the work exacts its toll; in 1837 the construction of barrages and canals in Egypt employed a quarter of a million men under conditions involving a ten per cent. loss of life. But its value is unquestionable; owing to irrigation, the Canadian wheat production rose from fifty-six million bushels in 1900 to four hundred million bushels in 1922.

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THE BOOKSHELF

Whose is Hudson Bay?

"CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES," by Hugh L. Keenleyside, M.A., Ph.D., Longmans, Green & Co., Toronto, 396 pages, with maps. Price \$4.00.

BY W.M. RANKS

WHAT rights has Canada in Hudson Bay? Dr. Keenleyside puts the question in the closing chapter of his book, a chapter devoted to "The World War and Post-War relations." He asserts that the problem "will probably be raised, and in all likelihood by the United States. It is certain to come up if Canada attempts to legislate for American fishermen who use the Bay and this the Dominion Government will undoubtedly do." The question, he thinks, should be settled "during days of peace and before a crisis arises to clothe the issue in the lurid garments of a newspaper controversy." It might well be submitted to the adjudication of the International Joint Commission.

He recalls that Canada in an Act of 1906 declared that Hudson Bay is wholly territorial water of the Dominion, a statement reiterated in 1926 when the United States Department of State was recorded as giving the matter "attentive consideration," at which point it still rests. Dr. Keenleyside holds that by "a strict interpretation of international law Canada has no right to claim Hudson Bay as territorial water." He quotes the three-mile limit generally recognized for some 200 years, under which "if the mouth of a bay is more than six miles across it has usually been recognized as part of the 'free' sea," and points out that the channel leading out of Hudson Bay is 60 miles wide at its narrowest point.

There are qualifications in support of Canada. For more than twenty years its claim has been uncontested, and the bay is completely surrounded by Canadian territory. There are precedents also in some United States contentions and practices, notably in regard to Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.

The problem assumes its prospective importance through the near completion of a wholly Canadian enterprise, the Hudson Bay Railway. Apart from its influence as part of a new grain route to Europe which may divert considerable traffic from United States ports, the railway would give accessibility to markets for the enormous fish catches possible in the northern waters. The author foresees increasing numbers of United States vessels entering the Bay "to partake of the harvest to be reaped from its virgin waters." Hence the probability of trouble unless the question is now settled.

Dr. Keenleyside contends that in prevention of such a calamity as war between Britain and the United States, a calamity he considers improbable, Canada would play "the part of mediator and interpreter." Apart from this one contingency the future relations of Canada and the United States should be characterized by a growing intimacy and understanding, an increased co-operation and a mutual respect. A vast development of trade and greater ease and frequency of intercourse are inevitable in view of the growth of population and the rapid improvement in means of transportation.

This of course, was written before the seriousness of the present United States tariff proposals in their effect on this country were realized. These give emphasis to the author's presentation of commercial intercourse between the two nations since 1845, with its succession of irritating enactments prejudicial to Canadian exports to the United States. He is certain that the election of 1911 did not settle the question of reciprocity. He says "it is inevitable that it should arise again and certain that it will receive a good measure of support from the Conservatives as well as from the Liberal, Progressive and Labor parties." His analysis of the causes for the defeat of reciprocity, as his review of trade relations over the longer period, is carefully done. Both make good reading, nevertheless. That is characteristic of the whole book which is refreshingly interesting in view of the subject matter.

In his arrangement of material Dr. Keenleyside has followed in logical

sequence the course of events from the American Revolution down. "The Influence of the United Empire Loyalists" and "The War of 1812" are two sections of the book that make much of contemporary Canadian history and feeling more understandable. The same comment applies in respect of the chapters of major and minor boundary disputes and "The Fisheries Controversy."

The very few in this country who have not sensed the development of a national consciousness, and who are ready to agree with what ill-informed British or United States writers may say, might change their views on a reading of the author's



SIEGFRIED SASSOON
Who has published a new volume of verse, "The Heart's Journey" (Harper-Mussons, Toronto, \$2).

remarks regarding the annexation question and from which the following is quoted: "Were this book written for Canadians alone it would be quite unnecessary to include in this chapter a discussion of annexation. As far as the people of the Dominion are concerned this issue is absolutely dead."

The book has a short introduction by Professor W.P.M. Kennedy, M.A., Litt.D., of the University of Toronto. Some good maps, numerous references—a great aid to many readers who are certain to be inspired to more exhaustive study of one or more of the questions dealt with—and a fine index are included.

Human Misbehavior

"IT'S NOT OUR FAULT—WHY WE CAN'T BE GOOD," by Alfred Lawrence Hall-Quest, Ph.D.; Horace Liveright, New York; 383 pages; \$2.50.

BY W. E. BLATZ

IT is rather difficult, during the present vogue of naming books a la jazz, to anticipate what will be found between the covers. One is agreeably surprised with the present volume to find that the contents belie the flip title.

The author has set himself a Herculean task: to analyze human behavior with the object in mind of seeking the motives for misbehavior or crime. The study of motivation has been the most baffling problem in the history of psychological research. Al-

though this volume does not solve the problem, its analysis of the history of delinquency, the description of modern social behavior and its suggested treatment—all are searching, interesting, and thought provoking.

The first chapter is a history of recorded crimes or misdemeanors, the result of "man's inhumanity to man." There are two classes, religious and civic, and all through the ages the same type categories appear in monotonous repetition: murder, perjury, stealing (including adultery), sexual perversity. There is nothing new "our remote ancestors exhausted the possibilities."

It is of interest to note that various races, nations, civilizations have added, to the above, individual "sins," a few of which we enumerate: China, unfilial behavior; Egypt, loquacity and eavesdropping; Greece, taunting the poor and sitting on tomb stones; Hebrews, witchcraft; Persia, lying; Iranians, regret at having done good to others; Japan, eating crawling worms; Mohammedan, quarreling; Celtic, "killing a cat which guards the barn of a king." All of these with their individual punishments.

In the next chapters the author tries to find what various influences have brought about the situations enumerated. The "priests" discovered "sin" and labelled it an infection. "Man is the victim of evil spirits." Paul enunciated his doctrine of the "world, the flesh, and the devil." "Sin, as an explanation of wrong doing, dominates human thinking and is responsible for many mental and emotional disorders among children and young people." "Primitive man . . . sowed the seeds of bigotry, intolerance, and persecution, the three haggish daughters of sin."

The philosophers during this period were defining and explaining. They propounded the ideals of "universal good, universal reason, universal law, universal ought." "Intelligence helps us to play safe by showing us the consequences of everything we do." They pointed out that the individual responsibility was to develop an inner attitude toward behavior, the development of conscience, "a sense of duty involving both knowledge of what is right and wrong and an emotional attitude thereto."

A study of the origins of "law" shows the early crystallization of collective revenge and moral indignation in the formulation of the "lex talionis." Coercion was the order of the day and still is. The author points out the need for "sensed norms" and "all sentences should be completely and entirely indeterminate." Figures are quoted to prove that "capital punishment is a relic of ancient conception of justice based on oriental cruelty." Citations are made to show the prevalence of jury-fixing, bribery, perjury, and inefficient judiciary.

A summary of the development of morality and ideals shows that there is growing, a standardization of living—"longitude and not latitude is the dominant trait of all standards." He recommends that the world should be run by humorists so that we would not take ourselves too seriously—"in a laughing world there would be little misbehavior."

"The monkeys, having established a dictatorship in the jungle, decreed that all animals must sleep, suspended by the tail in trees. It went pretty hard with the elephants!"

What has social science to contribute to the discussion? Excessive fertility, overpopulation, unemployment. These three lead to conflict, individual and national. A man needs "food, clothes, fuel, and a roof." For these he will do anything. The proposed remedies are (a) selective breeding, which the author shows to be theoretically ideal but administratively impossible, and (b) more recre-

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WATER AND WOOD SPORTS

including Canoe, Tourist, motor, fishing, salmon and trout, water polo, golf, etc. Lodges and cottages with bath, restaurant, etc.

WHITE POINT BEACH LODGE

White Point Beach, N. S.

ation, of which the author approves but points out that censorship and intolerance defeat its purpose, "the Scarlet Letter is a far better book for the morals of youth than all the Pollyanna books in the world."

The psychologist suggests that repression and inhibition are at fault. "Instinctive behavior if checked too early may disappear altogether as *visible* conduct," but remains potent as an influence on future adjustment. There is a need for adequate provision for the individual to evaluate experience in his own right. The formula is to "play the game."

The author devotes a chapter to erotology which is one of the sanest presentations at hand. He states, "In and of itself sexual desire cannot rightly be considered right or wrong, good or bad, any more than any natural appetite should be so considered." He discusses briefly the sex desire, perversions, fetishes, jealousy, marriage, and divorce, and concludes with a statement that may be heartily endorsed,—"The cause of sexual misbehavior is fundamentally parental neglect in providing children with adequate information concerning sex anatomy and its functions," and "the overly suspicious and too conscientious mother who dares not trust her daughter to be alone with men."

The author finds a hopeful sign in education, "The art of creating efficient and happy living," the acquisition of skill in "thinking and emotional control." Unfortunately he finds that this view of education is none too prevalent. There is too much of "canned ideas," too much "Kangaroo thinking," viz. jumping at conclusions, and too little intelligent leadership and tolerant guidance.

In the last chapter the author "speaks only for himself and is not discouraged." He pleads for a development of a sense of humor, for relative rather than absolute standards, penology with a soul and more encouraging "slaps on the back" for everyone.

The book is not dull, but it should not be read by any one who is complacent, intolerant, or reactionary.

Canada's Minerals

"CANADA'S MINERAL RESOURCES," by Elwood S. Moore; Irwin & Gordon, Toronto; 1929, 8 vo., XVI; 301 pages, and 13 maps.

BY J. B. TYRRELL

IN "Canada's Mineral Resources," Professor Moore has given us an interesting and timely account of the minerals that have been found in this country, the localities at which they are known to occur, the character and composition of the rocks in which they are imbedded, or with which they are associated, and the methods of mining adopted for extracting them, with the quantities and values of each mineral or ore mined to date.

The publication of such a book is particularly opportune at the present time when the people everywhere throughout the country are taking a lively interest in the development and establishment of the mineral industry, and are giving substantial evidence of that interest by subscribing liberally for the support of the various sections of the industry from the time when the ore is first discovered by the prospector until the final product is taken from the mill or smelter and put on the market. Professor Moore appreciates this public interest for he says that "there has lately been an unprece-



E. S. MOORE, M.A., Ph.D.
Professor Economics Geology, University of Toronto and author of "Mineral Resources of Canada", (Irwin & Gordon, Toronto).

dent interest in trading in mining stocks" and "sober-minded men who know the (mining) industry have a faith in its future never equalled in former years."

Prospectors, investors, and the great majority of the intelligent public are realizing more fully every day that the existence of ores and valuable minerals is part of the geological structure and composition of a country, and a full knowledge of these ores is, to a large extent, dependent upon a knowledge of the rocks in which they occur or with which they are associated. This knowledge is an important part of the science of geology. Professor Moore is an able geologist; he was first thoroughly trained in the principles of that science elaborated by a long line of eminent predecessors, and he himself has added to that training by constant study and almost constant travel to mineral fields, not only in Canada, but throughout many of the other countries of the world.

If prospectors wish to visit the northern Pre-Cambrian areas of Canada, and there search for mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, or any of the precious or semi-precious metals, and if investors are willing to supply the prospectors with money, or to buy what the prospectors have already found, they can all get information in this book which will assist their judgment in forming correct conclusions as to the value of their discoveries or investments.

If, on the contrary, they should prefer to search in the stratified rocks of other parts of Canada for coal, petroleum, or some of the other non-metallic products, they will also find that Professor Moore has much useful information for them. Anyone who is at all interested in Canadian ores or mineral products should read Professor Moore's book and keep it at hand for reference.

A glossary of six pages of geological and mining terms will be of great help to the beginner in understanding the description of the ores and rocks, and a copious index of nine pages provides the means of finding places and subjects. Of the 13 maps which illustrate the book, the first shows the general geology of Canada, the second the physiographic provinces, the third the Coast Range batholith in British Columbia, and the remaining ten the occurrence of principal ores and minerals throughout the country.

Anyhow the Swedish flyers picked a fine time of year to stop off in Iceland. — Savannah News.

XV Century Romance

"THE ROMANTIC PRINCE," by Rafael Sabatini; McClelland and Stewart, Ltd., Toronto; \$2.00.

BY JEAN GRAHAM

IT is a haunting tale of war and cruelty which is told, with Count Anthony of Egmont, Prince of Guelders, Lord of Valburg, and Knight of the Most Noble and Exalted Order of the Golden Fleece, as the central figure. Count Anthony, indeed, shines as a chivalrous knight in a corrupt and evil court. He has high ideals of knightly service which he faithfully strives to realize. The beauty of Johanna Claessens shines in madonna-like purity, in the midst of the clamours of a noisy age. Johanna's father has but the rank of burgher; but her loveliness lends her a majesty all its own. Count Anthony falls a victim to her charms; but, in obedience to a father's command, she becomes the wife of Philip Danvelt;—who is afterwards accused of treason to the Duke of Burgundy and is executed. Many are the afflictions of Johanna's but throughout them all, Count Anthony is her faithful knight. In avenging a gross insult to this fair lady he incurs the anger of the Duke and loses his high office. Yet he has

his reward in the ultimate love and surrender of Johanna. To the prosperous town of Flushing they retire where Count Anthony makes history once more. It is a gallant story, told with the graphic and picturesque touch for which Sabatini is famous. "Romantic", the hero certainly is in an age which had little understanding of anything but sordid aims.

Gentlemen Prefer

"EASILY PERSUADED," by Elizabeth Deane; Horace Liveright, New York; 312 pages; \$2.00.

BY W. S. MILNE

THE publishers say: "A breathless career and a deathless innocence! Here is a combination that beckons with one hand to the sophisticates and with the other to the romantics."

Publishers' advertisements, like those of circus press-agents, often seem to be exempt from those ethical considerations that govern the public announcements of other tradesmen. Perhaps, however, the writer of the blurb quoted above is one of those wicked New Yorkers, and really sees things in that way. If this be so, then we must acquit him of all charges of misrepresentation, but we feel that in

(Continued on Page 10)

Progress Denotes Durant Success!

IMPORTANT changes during the past few months, involving the erection of a new office building, the addition of many thousands of square feet of factory space and the installation of increased plant facilities of the most modern design, indicate the progress of Durant Motors of Canada, Limited.

This is but the visible evidence of sturdy, healthy, vigorous growth within the organization.

By May 31, the dividend requirements for the year had been earned three times. Profits for the first five months of 1929 were considerably in excess of the same period in 1928.

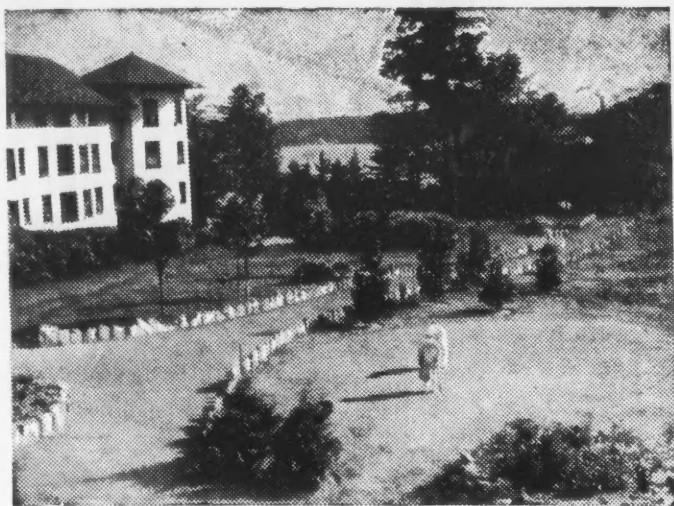
Shipments for the first five months were nearly double the corresponding period in 1928 and constitute a record in the company's history.

Adherence to quality products, to fair dealer policies and to a determination to serve the Canadian public well are the prime factors that have made this progress possible.

DURANT MOTORS of CANADA, LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA



ALFRED W. NOBEL
"Nobel, Dynamite and Peace", by Ragnar Sohlman and Henrik Schuck has been published by the Cosmopolitan Book Corp., New York, \$5.



Aren't some people queer?

All year long they seek and find the secret of luxurious living. Then, when summer comes, they lose it.

They learn how to forget the long, dreary winter—cruising the Mediterranean, living like kings in the great hotels of Palm Beach, Atlantic City and Bermuda.

Yet when summer comes they undo it all. They get through the hot months, somehow, putting up with actual hardship in mediocre places. They forget that right in the heart of Muskoka's pines, there is the chance to live as they have lived all year. The Royal Muskoka Hotel makes it possible.

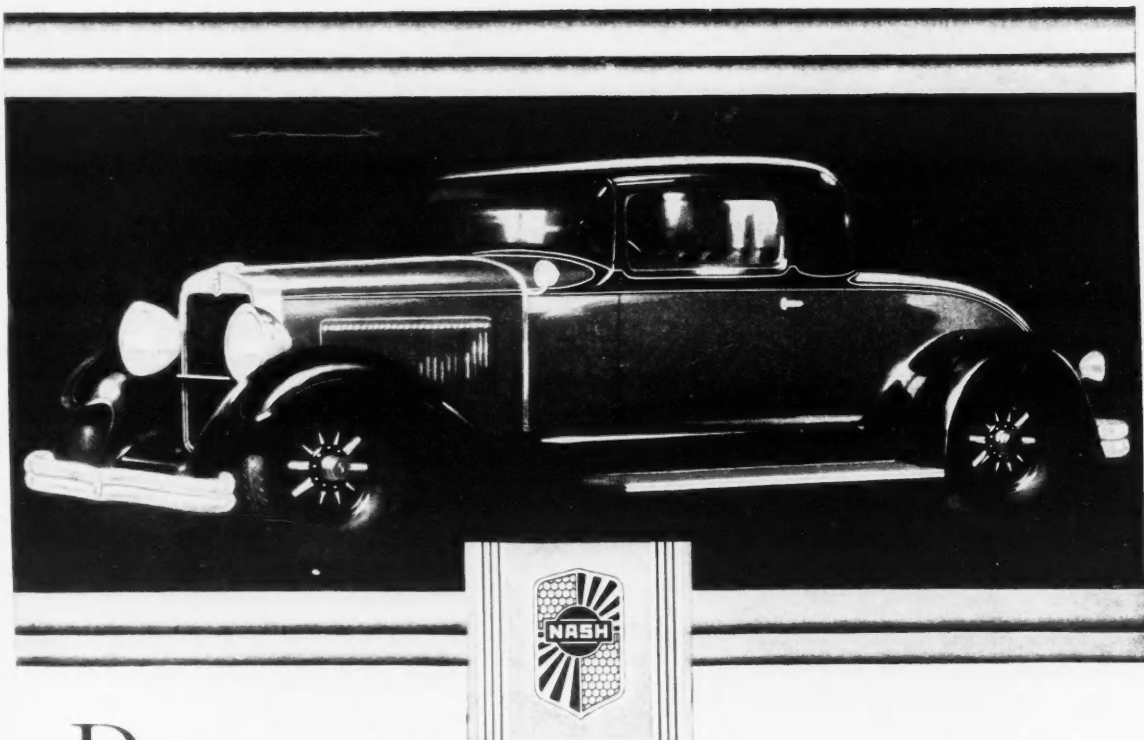
Its red-tiled roof, its picturesque towers, its great reception hall and spacious balconies have a background of woods and water that rival any place in the world for natural beauty.

And the golf course is known as the most picturesque in America. No taxi hire—players start and finish in front of the hotel.

It takes hours of tedious travel to reach other places—it takes just 240 minutes by train or motor to the Muskoka Lakes.

ROYAL MUSKOKA HOTEL, Lake Rousseau, Ontario.

100 MILE DAILY CRUISE on three lakes every morning from Muskoka Wharf and Bracebridge at 7 a.m. De Luxe sleeping cabins with all conveniences. Cabins available at \$30 per night. Round trip of the Lakes only \$2.00. Write Muskoka Navigation Co., Gravenhurst, for map of the Lakes.



DO NOT EXPECT "400" PERFORMANCE FROM ANY CAR BUT THE NASH "400"

MONEY cannot buy finer performance than Nash engineering has built into the Nash "400". That is a broad statement, but "400" performance backs it up.

You can prove it to your own great satisfaction by driving this new and finer motor car.

In the "400" Twin Ignition, high-compression, valve-in-head motor, Nash engineering has given to the motor car the same cardinal principles of stamina, power and gasoline economy already acknowledged supreme in aeronautics. The Twin-Ignition motor produces, as compared to the same motor with single ignition, 22% more power, 5 miles per hour more speed, 2 extra miles per gallon of gasoline.

Feel the ease of "400" steering—the traffic confidence and skill that come with the "world's easiest driving control."

And see what Nash engineering has done to give more comfort and relaxation to all your travel—by lowering "400" weight—by giving each "400" model, alloy steel springs individually designed for its load—and by hydraulic shock absorbers with an exclusive outboard mounting which greatly increases their easeful action.

The Nash "400" has something new and finer to show you in the way of performance. Go to your Nash dealer today or tomorrow and ask to drive this new and finer motor car.

Alberta-Nash, Ltd. - - - Calgary, Alberta
Stewart Nash Motors, Ltd. - St. John, N.B.
Nash Motor Sales Co., Ltd. - Halifax, N.S.
Leonard & McLaughlin Motors, Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba and Regina, Sask.

Legare-Nash Motors, Ltd., Montreal and Quebec, Que.
Begg Motor Co., Ltd., Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.
Breyer Nash Motors, Ltd. - - - - - Toronto, Ont.

NASH "400"

Leads the World in Motor Car Value

Gentlemen Prefer

(Continued from Page 9)

common fairness to those of us—and there must still be a goodly number left—who are neither sophisticates nor romantics in the sense in which he seems to use the words, he should have stated also that "Easily Persuaded" beckons with both hands to those who have peep-show minds and think in terms of bedroom farce.

The story is an insipid imitation of that classic of yesteryear, "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," but Miss Deane asks us to take her heroine seriously, and ingeniously insists on the perfect innocence of the lady's diagonal excursions; she even starts the tale with the childhood of Doris, and drags heredity and environment into service. Lorelei Lee was a frank gold-digger, while Doris is more experimental than acquisitive. One could chuckle over the extravagant satire of Miss Loos' book; this one seems designed to invite snickers. It is a very shoddy and superficial sophistication that would find this novel anything but dull. The best that can be said for it—and the worst—is that it has a rather fitting title.

Medical Matters

"HEALTH AND WEALTH," by Louis I. Dublin; Harper-Musson, Toronto.

I BELIEVE it was Mark Twain who once said there were lies, damn lies, and statistics. Be that as it may, we must listen when a statistician with the figures at his finger tips of an institution (such as the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company) speaks.

For a good many years it has been recognized that no business worthy of the name could make a success unless it took cognizance of its inventory. Today this method is being adapted to the human race, to the individual, adult, and to the children.

Louis I. Dublin has compiled in his survey a vital and entertaining volume which presents valuable phases on the economics of public health. The source of his material is as authentic as human endeavor can make it. His book can be read with great profit by

laymen as well as physicians. In writing he covers the field of the economics of world health, bringing out the benefits that are to be derived by the race if attention is given to this field of preventive medicine, and shows the value of such attention to the human race and to the country as a whole. To the professional man in the healing art he shows how the methods of handling the sick have changed in the last few years as a result of the organization of physicians into groups, in fact shows how this grouping of physicians of the different specialties has reacted for the welfare of the human race.

Of the fifteen essays, the most interesting are those dealing with public health matters, particularly the chapter concerning the problem of birth control and the population question. This problem, undoubtedly one of the most discussed of the present day, he tackles fearlessly and brings out facts which dispose of the idea that there is any danger of over-population, if the normal habits are followed, and points out that the restrictions on immigration will take care of the future increase from alien sources.

According to the mortality and marital conditions prevailing in 1920, out of every thousand females born only seven hundred and eighty-eight will eventually marry. In other words, we must count on these seven hundred and eighty-eight married women to give birth to a thousand daughters in order to replace the thousand from which they sprang. He also contends that the family unit must average 5.1 persons in order to fill up the gap for those who do not produce progeny. He contends also that the most unfortunate situation in civilized countries is that birth control is practised among those who need it least, and his solution is that reproduction hereafter shall be more and more determined by intelligence and restraint.

The possibility of extending human life has been a favorite subject for speculation from the earliest times. There is no question but that the present generation has arrived at the time prophesied by the Psalmist, "The days of our years are three score and ten." There are two countries in the world that have reached this expectancy, New Zealand and Denmark. New Zealand shows the greatest expectancy of any country in the world. The complete expectation in 1922 was 62.8 years at birth, as compared with 55.3 years in the United States. On an average the New Zealand women at the same time live to the ripe age of 65.4. Denmark comes next, and Australia follows. England and Wales compare favorably with the United States, while India shows an expectancy of 22.59 years. Undoubtedly there are many conditions, climatic and otherwise, which have a bearing on this situation.

The prevention of occupational mortality has yet to begin as a nationwide effort. When this work receives its full momentum, undoubtedly many of the premature deaths due to poisonous fumes, deleterious dust and unusually long hours of labor, will reduce the mortality of the general workers to that of the general population.

Cancer, heart disease and tuberculosis—this triad of life destroyers will be conquered only by convincing the individual of the importance of an annual physical examination. For the protection of the individual as well as the state, it would be a wise law, if it were possible of enforcement, that every human be compelled to go through such a process. For the present we are not prepared for such com-

pulsion, and this important protection must be brought about through education. The fact that the mortality from tuberculosis has declined 55 per cent. since 1911 shows what can be done when a disease is tackled with enthusiasm by experts.

This volume is a good standby for all who must speak and write with accuracy on health matters.

Literary London

THE election is over, and the production of new books, largely suspended owing to the publishers' belief that no one had time or inclination to read during the campaign, has returned to "normalcy." The result of the pollings suggests that there ought now be a good sale for books on electoral platforms, and especially on schemes of proportional representation. The new Parliament will be rather better furnished than the old one with members who are skilled in the use of the pen. Among the recruits to the House are Norman Angell of "The Great Illusion" fame; Mary Agnes Hamilton, novelist, biographer, literary critic and expert on economics; Ernest N. Bennett, whose published works range from theology to records of his experience as war correspondent; F. Markham, who completed the biography of King Edward VII after Sir Sidney Lee's death; Professor Philip J. Noel Baker, an authoritative writer on the League of Nations and allied subjects, and Morgan Phillips Price, the author of several books on European conditions during and after the war. All these will sit on the Labor benches. Sir John Marriott, historian and authority on political science, has lost his seat. The voters have also judged that Philip Guedalla, Gilbert Murray, F. W. Hirst, Ramsay Muir and H. Hamilton Fyfe will be better employed in writing more books than in helping to make our laws. Sir Godfrey Collins is at present the only book publisher in Parliament, Harold Macmillan having failed of re-election.

J. L. GARVIN's life of Joseph Chamberlain, expected in the Fall, will not appear, after all, until next Spring. . . . Hugh Walpole announces that if ever the Book Society has 60,000 members he will retire from the chairmanship of the selection committee, because it seems to him that any selectors choosing a book for this huge membership must be compelled almost entirely to disregard the literary claims of their choice. Moreover, to find every month a book capable of pleasing so heterogeneous a crowd would involve too many commercial considerations. The present membership of the society is understood to be about 3,000. . . . The Library Association has in the press a comprehensive guide to reference books, mainly British and American. It has been compiled by John Minto, a Scottish librarian.

A. A. Milne divides children's books into four classes: (1) Best sellers; books which grown-ups and children like. (2) Good sellers; books which only grown-ups like. (3) Moderate sellers; books which only children like. (4) Failures; books which neither grown-ups nor children like. . . . The Yorkshire Post thinks there are no better romances for children than Henry Set-

on Merriman's. . . Rhoda and Eileen Power have given us in "More Boys and Girls of History" (Cambridge Press), a further series of fascinating stories of children, largely connected with exploration and discovery. . . . Emile Cammaerts recently told a London audience that it is easier for a foreigner to understand the most difficult of Brown-ing's poems than the simplest of Lewis Carroll's.

G. F. BRADBURY's forthcoming "Short Stories in Shakespeare" (Murray) will range from a new examination of the sonnets to a fresh investigation of the problem of Hamlet. . . . Bertram G. Theobald believes himself to have supplied in "Shakespeare's Sonnets Unmasked" (Palmer) convincing proofs of their Baconian authorship. . . . In his fine critical edition of Gray's "Elegy," published by the Clarendon Press, Francis G. Stokes disproves the traditional association of that poem with Stoke Newington churchyard. . . . French critics seem to be interested just now in the English poets of a century ago. André Maurois's interpretation of Shelley is to be followed by Albert Erlande's study of Keats, to appear through Capé in an English translation. . . . Ten translations into Greek verse, including "Crossing the Bar" and "Clementine," form part of the contents of a collection of poems by the late Professor A. W. Mair of Edinburgh, issued by Oliver & Boyd.

J. E. Lowe's "Magic in Greek and Latin Literature" (Blackwell) appeals both to classical scholars and to those who are interested in uncanny practices in any age. . . . Mary E. Monteth's "Book of True Dreams" (Cranton) is a collection of well-attested personal experiences. . . . A. S. C. Lawrence's "Soap Films" (Bell) is an account of elaborate scientific researches arising out of the blowing of bubbles. . . . The story of the famous Zoo in Regent's Park forms part of the "Centenary History of the Zoological Society of London," written by its secretary, Sir P. Chalmers Mitchell, and published by the society itself. It contains an account of recent revolutionary changes in the theory and practice of keeping wild animals in captivity.

A. Edwards's "Rock Gardens" (Ward) is an authoritative work, as it comes from the superintendent of the exquisite rock gardens at Kew. . . . In "The English Parish Church" (Oxford Press), E. A. Greening Lamborn has provided a scholarly but practical handbook of equal value to the student and to the mere tourist. It deals with every detail of the building, from plan to roof, not forgetting records and epitaphs. . . .

F. St. Aubyn-Brisbane has collected in "If Stones Could Speak" (Alexander-Duseley) the legends and customs associated with old London churches, with mention of famous parishioners buried within them or in their precincts.

Art in a Democracy

THE pessimism which has brooded over democracy ever since we fought a war to save it, has begun to take note of the arts. The literary, as Poe used to call them, are complaining that, unlike Keats's night-



RESTORATION OF "BOSTON STUMP"

"Boston Stump" a masterpiece of medieval architecture at Boston, Lincolnshire, is undergoing restoration work which will cost thirty thousand pounds. Cracks have appeared in the masonry of the tower so that the bells can no longer be rung in safety, and the death watch beetle has ravaged the timbers of the roof. The tower is 272 feet high and it overtops all English Cathedral towers. The picture shows a remarkably fine view of "Boston Stump" from across the river Witham.



RIVER POLICE OF SCOTLAND YARD ON THE THAMES
Those familiar with the original illustrations of Dickens' Thameside novel "Our Mutual Friend" will notice quite a difference in river conditions after sixty years. The picture shows a River Police patrol boat on its beat in the Pool of London, which is patrolled day and night in all weathers.

gale, a hungry generation of democrats is treading them down. They cannot make headway against the tabloids and the wood pulps ("wood pulps" it should be explained is the trade name for the cheap confession and short-story magazines). As the current story puts it, if Eddie Guest drives a Lincoln while the man who took the Pulitzer prize navigates in a Ford, then Mr. Guest is hailed as the greater poet. The masses want only mass production, and sincere art in a democracy has about as much chance as a refined accent, a taste for good wine, or a proposal to protect scenery against billboards!

Democracy happens to be the scapegoat, for the moment. Ten years ago it was autocracy. A hundred years ago it was aristocracy. Before that, revolution. Any dog will do if you have a stick ready to beat him with. But our yellow dog is not really democracy at all; it is plutocracy. No one knows what the arts might be like under a real democracy in America, for it has never been adequately tried. Arts do not seem to flourish under Mussolini, nor (except for a popular drama of propaganda) under the Bolsheviks. The art of literature reached its peak in the United States in precisely the years when we came nearest to democracy, in the 'forties and 'fifties, before the Civil War. If democracy, philosophically considered, means equality of opportunity, then what the complainers have to complain about is, that the most desired opportunity in modern America has been the chance to get rich. That is certainly the great theme of popular literature, and Cinderella is still the one sure-fire heroine. And the other great theme, sentimental self-sacrifice, is just an inverted desire to succeed.

But why accuse democracy or even plutocracy of these ills? It was not because they were indifferent to riches (far from it!) that the Renaissance princes were patrons of the arts, but rather because they were educated men of taste, who loved beauty and pleasure. There have been plenty of aristocracies and dictatorships where art was stifled or non-existent, or a mere collector's pastime.

Art has to have an audience—a sympathetic and appreciative audience, not too easy to please and knowing the best when it sees it. The question worth debating is whether our modern pluto-democracies can supply such an audience. The masses who support the wood pulps, the movies, and the tabloids can be written off the account, and so in Shakespeare's day could the peasants—the bulk of the nation, and much of the middle class. As for patrons, there are as many as ever, and their taste is probably as good, and their purses larger. Indeed there is not a town in the United States or in Europe that cannot supply an audience, fit, though few in a single locality, which is capable of approaching the best that can be given it.

But we seem to lack artists of sufficient virility to make the best heard. Perhaps men are more lacking than opportunities. The architects, it is true, have not been daunted with plutocracy; the sculptors and serious novelists are succeeding in spite of democracy. Painters, poets, playwrights, critics, most bitterly complain, and probably because these arts are most dependent upon public opinion. They are very sensitive to popular approval or disapproval, and so the flood of cheap books, cheap illustrations, stereotyped magazine writing, mechanical movies, does daunt them, saps their self-confidence, keeps them in coterie or academic groups, makes them supercilious instead of vital, cautious, not headlong and hearty in their experiments. This sense of inferiority and grievance is inevitable in a civilization where the majority sets the standard of living; and it will take more than the psychologists

to bring about a cure. More fibre of resistance, more tenacity of idealism, more indifference to mere opinion, more virility, and, just possibly, a little more intelligence—all these are needed. For the *litterati* exhaust a great deal of energy fighting each other, and complaining of circumstances. In the United States, for example, and in the field of literature, there are plenty of readers for any good book, no matter how stiff its content or novel its mode of expression. Carpers who say that we are less receptive of good books than the Victorians are simply ignorant, both of us and the Victorians.

But that it is harder for an artist to maintain the balance of his artistic integrity now—when living is dear, when there are such temptations to grasp the rewards of mass production—that, of course, is true. He has to be more passionately an artist, he has to be surer of his art, he has to be keenly aware of his own times which are not Shakespeare's or Tennyson's and call for different expressiveness. The need is not for less democracy, but for bigger men.

Literary Notes

THE controversy about "The Cradle of the Deep" has culminated in a debate in the June issue of the *Bookman* on the question, "Are Literary Hoaxes Harmful?" Lincoln Colcord, who takes the affirmative side of the debate, maintains that to publish a literary hoax and to continue to exploit it after it has been proved to be a hoax tends to lower literary standards. He concludes his article with these words:

If today we have reached the point of progress where a literary hoax is condoned as good business; where publishers have no regard for the authenticity of a work, so long as it is successful; where the critical profession, organized through its publicity channels as never before, is also willing to disregard standards and quality of product, and to delude the reading public into a false demand; where deterioration has at last struck at the stronghold of spiritual integrity in the written word; then we have fallen on evil times in American literature. If charlatanism is to be more successful than honest writing, and win its way through advertising and publicity on which there is no check, the foundations of all literary effort are seriously threatened. All those who seek to express themselves, and who make their living by writing, will be ultimately affected by it. The Joan Lowell case is a signpost showing in no uncertain way the path we are to follow unless we change our course. It is high time we sat down and looked the scene over.

Heywood Brown, upholding the negative side of the debate, begins as follows:

If Mr. Lincoln Colcord were a lawyer presenting a case in court and I an opposing attorney, it might appear expedient to enter no more than a demurrer to his argument, for my legal friends tell me that this is the profession's way of saying, "Oh, what the Hell!"

So far as answering Mr. Colcord's chief objection to "The Cradle of the Deep" is concerned, Mr. Brown might just as well have stopped right there, for "Oh, what the Hell!" appears to be the sum and substance of his argument. His closing words are amusing, even though they are not much to the point.

When kings and vassals clustered in some ancient castle to hear the minstrel's tale it never

was his custom to begin by saying: "None of this I am about to relate is true." Instead he introduced even the tallest tale with "Once upon a time" — by which he meant to convey the impression that somehow and somewhere the thing had happened. And as the story progressed and dragons breathed fire in the general direction of some forlorn princess many eyes in the firelit circle grew wide with excitement.

Quite often there was present in the circle some great-great-great-grandfather of Mr. Colcord and he would interrupt the tale to say, "It never happened." But then it was the custom to take the current Colcord and drop him in the moat; for ancient man was not disposed to let any factualist spoil a good story.

A Kansas newspaper says if you put a pinch of pepper on strawberries it will keep you from having hives. And if you put two or three pinches of pepper on them it will keep you from having strawberries.—Louisville Times.

Sibilants and Speech

THE change from hard to soft "c" in the word cinema is not primarily a question of speech degeneracy. It is a particularly clear example of the need for some measure of spelling reform. Words which will illustrate my point without further argument includes "cede" and "seed," "can't" and "cant," "coat" and "quote."

The letter "c" has, of course, no specific sound of its own, and could either be eliminated or used as a hard sound only without much trouble. But there is a great tendency in English speech to multiply sibilants. We possess six—s, z, sh, ge, ch, and j. Our one inflection is a sibilant one, plural and possessive—z and s.

"She," "his," "this," "those," "is," and the present tense of most verbs end in "s"; in addition, the sound "tion" has become fixed, as "shun," but "duke," "due," "Tuesday," "tune," and the termination "ture" are still worth saving. The objection to a preponderance of sibilants is that they involve closure of the jaw, and where they predominate there is a tendency not to open again for the intermediate vowel. Hence we have "snice," "snowl," "sneagle." These errors are physiological, phonetic, and aesthetic.

—Elsie Fogarty in T. P.'s Weekly.



John Bull's Great Drink

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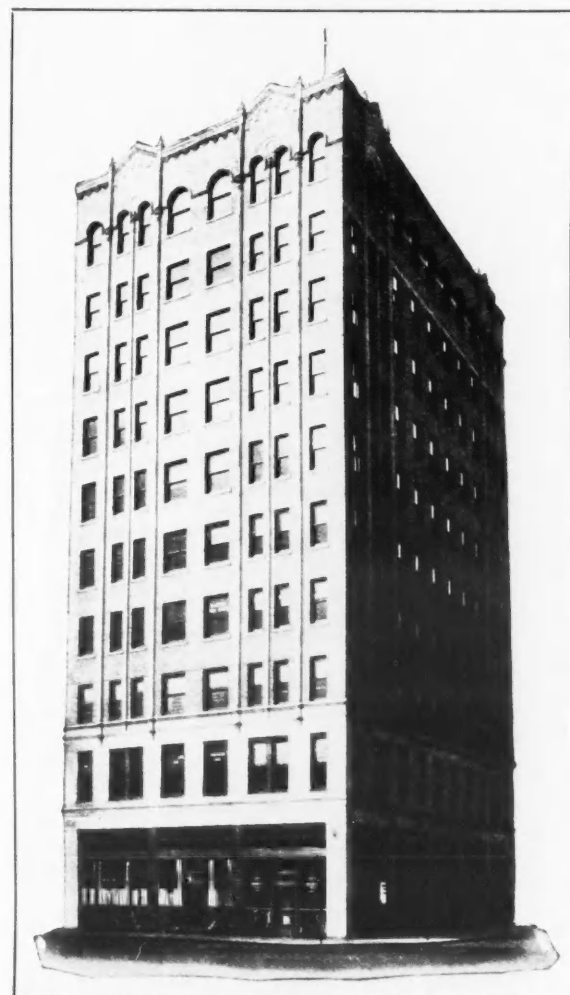
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Musical Education in U.S.

THE impressions of a visiting Englishman of the state of musical development in America, especially as concerns the training given public school pupils, are recorded by Ernest Fowles in a recent issue of The London Musical Times.

"My first experience of American chamber music was at a Cleveland banquet," he writes. "During the evening four boys from a neighboring high school played a movement from a string quartet. I asked the chairman if these particular boys intended to take up the profession of music. (Incidentally, the question intimated my opinion of the quality of the ensemble playing). The chairman's reply was a surprise. It was to the effect that quartet-playing was a feature of the high schools throughout the States and that these particular boys were merely representative of the school music at Cleveland.

"All who have read my writings for many years past know how strenuously I have striven to develop the desire for the culture of what is in so great a sense music of the home, and they will enter into the feelings I then expressed of sympathy with so great a step forward in musical culture. For the statement was of course substantially accurate. Wherever I went signs of quartet practice were in evidence.

"So much has been written about the orchestras of this great country that it is unnecessary to add to the amount of information already available. Besides, although I was present at a few symphony concerts, and can fully endorse the opinions expressed as to the value of the work being done by the well-established orchestras, my first sympathies were engaged by the school bands now being developed in every school, college and university centre. Here, too, America is doing a gigantic and far-reaching work. While,



FOX HUNTING IN THE ENGLISH LAKE COUNTRY

The above picture shows the Ullswater Foxhounds, who hunt in a district where the fox is hunted on foot and where the sport is very exciting because the fox seeks inaccessible refuges amid the rocks and it takes much labor to dig him out.

owing to lack of time, I missed the Buffalo High School Orchestra, I was able to spend some moments with the smaller one at Niagara Falls. Here is a growing orchestra of young enthusiasts with an equal enthusiast—to wit, Harold Spencer—at their head. Girls and boys vied with each other in showing me what they could do. The work they played was very creditably read at sight.

"Another experience, though on a far larger scale, befell me at Detroit.

As soon as I arrived, Arthur Searle, the head of the school music of that now enormous city, bethought himself that I would like to hear a thoroughly representative high school orchestra and very kindly spent some hours in arranging for a special rehearsal. Owing to the shortness of time, it was impossible to judge the ultimate standard of the very large and complete modern orchestra revealed, but I heard enough to satisfy me that its potentialities were very great indeed. It was

a privilege to address the young people with words of hearty encouragement.

"Perhaps the most memorable impression was that connected with my first visit to the university at Ann Arbor. My own part in the proceedings of that happy day, my lectures to teachers and to the members of the university, is forgotten in the remembrance of watching Joe Maddy at work. With his enthusiastic and healthy outlook upon music it would be hard to imagine him other than he is—a bright, rejuvenating personality, who radiates music from his rostrum and infects his young disciples with an intense desire to excel. He passed to me several scores and asked me to select any work for rehearsal. My choice fell on the overture to 'The Mastersingers.' It appeared that months had elapsed since they had worked at it. Nevertheless, I am bound to say that the players gave a very good account of themselves. Moreover, the work was played with evident enjoyment on the part of each member—in the circumstances a very significant fact. All honor to Joe Maddy and his orchestra—or orchestras, for it appears that he has many.

"In reviewing all I saw and heard I am led to wonder whether America is not developing too quickly—in musical culture, at any rate; whether, in fact, her teachers will rise to the occasion—in the next generation that is, when they will most be wanted. They are struggling bravely to meet the present need, but will the numbers of adequately trained teachers be sufficient to compass the work of a few years hence, when the present development of orchestral knowledge and technique has filled the land with an innumerable body of music-lovers who at any rate will know the difference between music well taught and music ill taught? That will be an enormous problem, even for America.

"On the whole, the teacher gatherings were among my greatest inspirations. As in my own country, musical development mainly depends upon the teachers, and particularly upon those engaged in elementary work. It was my exceeding good fortune to address a number of such gatherings. That at Boston will always be memorable. The day was damp, bitterly cold, with a wind which searched one through and through. Yet the teachers turned up in full force for a two-hour talk which, I am afraid, lengthened almost into three! I am no novice in addressing teachers; in fact, it is a matter of pride to hold it as my own very particular job; but I have never before had audiences quite like these. They hung upon one's words, and by their attitude and demeanor showed that they were out to catch at least an echo of the latest thought upon musical education.

"Another memorable gathering was that at Chicago, at the National Conservatory of Music. I spoke upon the need for a threefold educative course in music and emphasized the national importance of a fluent reading of notation—a matter equally pressing in America as well as in Great Britain.

"These gatherings, as well as others in New York, Detroit, New Rochelle and elsewhere, gave me the opportunity to measure the musical capacity of the individual teachers of America. I can at present say but little on the score of purely technical equipment, but it is scarcely possible to exaggerate the comradeship spirit of the teachers as a whole. This is, after all, the spirit which leads to the really great things of education.

"Have our teachers as a body attained to the spirit of fellowship reached by their cousins across the Atlantic? Many British teachers, I know, flock to Summer schools and the various lectures given from time to time upon the teacher's craft, but the very large majority are wholly unaffected by these movements. What can be done to arouse them?"

Gandhi's Method

"MOHANDAS Karamchand Gandhi," says Upton Close in a magazine article shedding much light on the famous leader of the Nationalists in India, "is the first revolutionary leader who has been clever enough to see the revolutionary value of the Christian maxim about 'turning the other cheek.' And, ironically enough, he is turning the forces which he thus controls against the very people who first introduced the Christian Gospel into India—the British.

"Gandhi is making religion a part of social and political life. Upon it he proposes to build India's nationhood. Religion as he understands it, however, is not any particular form of clerical institutionalism. It is primarily a personal force.

"Gandhi's problem is to restore the racial dignity of his people, beaten down by the rifle butts of the West—a problem familiar enough elsewhere in Asia. But Gandhi's method of meeting it is not an effort to compete with the West in its own 'game' of military and industrial prowess. Gandhi's method is more original. He proposes to repudiate the Western game entirely and to prove that man's greatest

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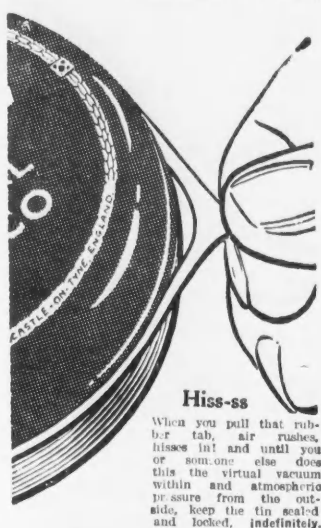
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Travel CANADIAN PACIFIC

A commerce report says 18,000,000 pairs of cotton stockings were made in this country in February, and there's another thing that would be fine for cleaning lamp chimneys if there were lamp chimneys. —Detroit News.



AUSTRALIA'S NEW AGENT IN CANADA

Rupert A. Haynes, newly appointed Commercial Representative of the Commonwealth of Australia to Canada, photographed with his wife and two sons, Geoffrey and Donald, at Jasper Park Lodge, where they spent several days shortly after their arrival in Canada. Mr. Haynes will make Toronto his headquarters.

—Photo by Canadian National Railways.

and only permanent good is to be reached by an utterly different activity with an opposite philosophy. Of this, Gandhi would have India be the example. But, like all great religionists, his outlook is more than national. India is to preserve the way of life which must be adopted by the 'modern' world when its prosperity shall have crashed and its 'progress' shall have led into a cul-de-sac. Then, he believes, India, if she has been true to her own soul, will automatically assume leadership of the world.

"A first view of him showed a gnome-like man, with large ears, an enormous nose, and a skeleton-like body clad only in a coarse white cloth from waist to knees, who sat with feet folded back beside his loins, chuckling joyously and unrestrainedly as a child, his great brown eyes dancing under low upper lids. He was listening to a serious young lady disciple recounting her misadventures on a recent mission. Soon she caught the spirit and laughed too.

"In fearlessness and restraint of even 'righteous' anger Gandhi finds the superior qualities which dignify the physically helpless Indian and entitle him to assume the position of the forger of his tyrant. 'India', he says, 'is predestined to exercise religious domination over the whole world. She needs no weapons of steel, she will win wholly and solely by soul force.

"I work for the freedom of India', he adds. 'I was born in India, I inherited its culture, and was created to serve my country. But my love for my country not only has no desire to injure any other nation—it rather aims at serving as best it can all other nations in the truest sense of the word.' In this interpretation of nationalism the Mahatma stands pretty much alone in the madly nationalistic world of today.

"During the gravest political crises, Gandhi could never forget that his prime purpose was cultural. In November, 1920, he founded the National University of Gujarat at his own home city of Ahmadabad."

Mr. Close tells of Gandhi's difficulties with the British, his sainthood in the eyes of Indians, and the fruits of his "passive resistance" strikes.

U.S. of Europe

COUNT Richard N. Coudenhove-Kalergi, president of the Pan-European Union, which hopes to form a "United States of Europe," has written the following letter asking President Hoover to endorse the movement.

"Three years ago I had occasion to acquaint you with the aims of the young Pan-European movement. Since then, this movement to further the peace and well-being of Europe has made great progress. It is forcing Europe to new decisions. In making these decisions, Europe needs the sympathy and co-operation of America.

"In your inaugural speech you emphasized the principle that the progress, well-being, and peace of the United States are being closely bound up with the progress, well-being, and peace of all mankind. But as long as Europe remains dismembered, as long as Europe comprises twenty-six nations that hate, fear, and distrust one another, the progress, well-being, and peace of the world will be constantly in danger. These unnatural circumstances will certainly lead sooner or later to a war, and to social and economic catastrophes, unless Europe follows the glorious example which

your nation gave to the world a century and a half ago by forming a federation of states. For four centuries Europe has shared in the development of America. Now America is faced with the possibility of co-operating in the development of Europe.

"The children and descendants of European peoples who hate each other and fight among themselves at home live peaceably in America as citizens of a single nation. What is more natural than that this great nation, which has experienced and made possible within its borders harmony among European peoples, should strive for reconciliation among the parents, sisters, and cousins across the Atlantic? Can the young American nation bear to watch its old European mother perish without offering to aid her?

"Blood kindred though separated by the ocean, America and Europe are destined by fate to work together in unchanging friendship for the human ideals that united them. A peaceful, united, and prosperous Europe will be more valuable to the future of America than a chaotic, barbaric, and bankrupt Europe. The ruin of Europe would involve the whole world in fresh catastrophes. A united Pan-Europe, in co-operation with the kindred nations of Pan-America and of the British Empire, and with the other great cultural groups of the earth, could assure the peace and progress of all humanity for generations to come.

"The European question is a world question, and in dealing with it the United States of America could assume a prominent role. Therefore I appeal to you as head and leader of the American nation, as a champion of ideas of peace, and as a tried and true friend of Europe who has proved the strength of his friendship by his actions in periods of great difficulty. Lend our movement your moral support, and help to facilitate and hasten the unification of Europe by means of the actively expressed sympathy of America."

Dreads the Next War

LET there be no mistake about it. We could not stand another war. What matters in modern war are the resources behind the battle front. You have to force your enemy to sue for peace. Therefore any nation at war in the future will devise every conceivable method for destroying the will of the enemy nation.—David Lloyd George.



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Thomas Jr. and Jack Walsh, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Walsh, of Windsor, Ont.

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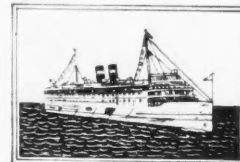


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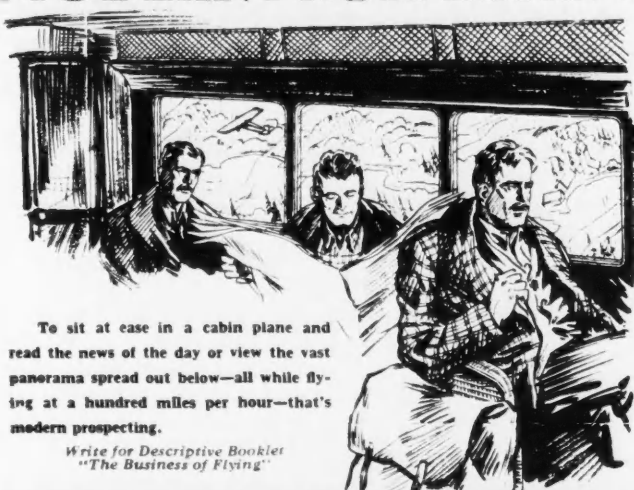
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Artists in the '80's

THE artists of London are probably more fickle than those of any other metropolis in the way they shift their headquarters. In the eighties and nineties it used to be St. John's Wood; before and after the War it was Chelsea; now it is Bloomsbury. Where exactly it will be during the next decade no one can prophesy. But of all these places there hangs round St. John's Wood more than any other a peculiar glamour. It is the glamour of the last twenty years of the nineteenth century, when Royal Academicians were still being "lionized" by Society hostesses, and Sir Henry Irving was regarded as the greatest figure on the stage since Roscius.

It is largely of the celebrities of this period that Miss Gladys Storey has to tell in her lively book of reminiscences, "All Sorts of People" (Methuen, 10s. 6d.), although she herself does not belong to that period. Miss Storey, as the daughter of a famous Academician, the late G. A. Storey, spent her childhood in the company of famous people. As a very small girl, she was given a present one Christmas of "Kate Greenaway's Birthday Book for Children", and it was that present which very largely accounts for this book of reminiscences, for it set little Miss Storey celebrity-hunting so successfully that Mr. George Bernard Shaw suggested that she should entitle her book, "The Autobiography of an Inveterate Caller".

MISS STOREY'S first letter to a person of importance was to no less a celebrity than Edward VII. Miss Storey was at this time a schoolgirl, and the air was full of excitement, for it was the eve of King Edward's Coronation. Suddenly to the pupils of the school there came a bolt from the blue; the headmistress suddenly decided not to give a holiday on the day of the Coronation, although the schoolmistresses had made arrangements to view the procession. The pupils held a conclave and decided to communicate with the King himself! This was Miss Storey's letter:—

"DEAR KING,
"As we are sure it is your wish that all schools should have a holiday on your Coronation day, we think you ought to know that Miss O—, the head of our school, is not going to let us have one. So I am writing secretly to ask you if you can possibly help us get it, hoping you can.



A LINK WITH LIVINGSTONE
Photograph showing the monument erected on the spot where the great African explorer, Dr. Livingstone's heart was buried by the Royal Geographical Society at Old Chitamba.

"Your affectionate subject."
In a day or two came back an answer:—

"MADAM,
"By the King's orders, I am writing to Miss O— to ask her for a holiday for your school on the 26th of June.

"I am, Madam,
"Your obedient Servant,
"F. KNOLLYS."
Among the friends of the Storeys was Lord Leighton, then President of the Royal Academy. It was Lord Leighton who told them the following amusing story against himself. One day, at a Private View at the Academy, Leighton

... happened to be standing in front of the picture, "And the Sea Gave Up Its Dead"—now in the Tate Gallery—when a lady who had just been introduced to him, and who had expressed her admiration of his work, drew his attention to the picture in question by remarking:—

"Isn't that a horrid picture?"
"I am sorry you don't like it," said Leighton, "because it is mine."

"You don't mean to say that you have bought it?" she exclaimed.

"No," replied the President. "I painted it!"

"Oh!" gasped the lady; "but you really mustn't take any notice of what I say, as I know nothing about art—and I am only repeating what everybody else has been saying."

ROBERT BROWNING and George Du Maurier, the artist and novelist, were also among frequent visitors to Mr. Storey's St. John's Wood studio. Writes Miss Storey:—

Robert Browning, Du Maurier, and my father were one morning examining the pictures at the old Grosvenor Gallery, when the poet caught sight of a painting at the end of the room, and inquired the name of the artist. Du Maurier, who had the catalogue, said he would go and look at the number. "You need not do that," said Browning. "I can see it from here, as I have one long-sighted eye with which I can see things from a distance and a short-sighted one, with which I can see things near." And he read the number from where they stood.

ALTHOUGH his work has sadly suffered in the whirligig of fashion, Landseer is still remembered to-day on account of the many good stories told about him. George Storey knew him intimately, and told his daughter how Landseer had once told him that his laundress, whom he described as a sort of Mrs. Gamp, asked to see the pictures he had just finished for the Academy, which she was allowed to do. After looking for some time at "Night" and "Morning" — "Night," showing two stags, their antlers locked together in deadly conflict; "Morning," the battle over and both combatants lying dead—said: "I hopes, sir, you ain't going to ask me to take anything; but if you should, let it be the least drop of brandy and water, if you please, sir." This was her only remark on these two magnificent works.

ON one occasion Miss Storey found herself a millionaire — for the space of a few seconds. This was at Manchester, in the strong room of the Bank of England, the manager of which was her host. "We were accompanied," writes Miss Storey, "by four men in red waistcoats, who brought with them a truck on wheels":—

The room was surrounded by safes and drawers, from which Mr. Peel

took some twenty bags of sovereigns — which were thrown into the truck — for the business of the day. In that strong-room I became a millionairess — for about five seconds — being allowed to hold in my hand notes to the value of a million pounds. When the (late) Shah of Persia was taken into the same room, he was also permitted to do likewise, but thinking it was a gift, he handed the packet to one of his suite! While on his way through the city, a little boy, who had climbed a lamp-post to obtain a view, made a long-nose, whereupon the Shah, who noticed him, inquired the meaning of this strange gesture.

"That," replied the confused official, "is — er — a mark of great respect."
As the train was moving out of Manchester station — in the presence of the Lord Mayor and other officials — it is said that the Shah stood at the window of the saloon and imitated the little boy's gesture!

WHEN Miss Storey went to visit Mr. Bernard Shaw at Whitehall, the controversialist tried to disarm her with flippancies, but grew more serious when she mentioned that some time before she had been allowed to inspect an extremely interesting letter from him to an actress. It is an unusual "G. B. S." story and deserves to be related in full:—

The letter (which I recounted to him), referred to a rehearsal at a London theatre (in the nineties) at which G. B. S. was present, watching the leading lady—who was going through her part in a semi-conscious state, due to the effects of morphia. In this communication the author expressed with candour his opinion on her maudlin condition — her loss of moral tone—consequent to the pernicious usage of the drug (with obvious endeavour to reclaim her). His apprehension was intensified by the thought of her appearing in the street (after rehearsal) in this muddled condition; and he related the means he took whereby to mitigate the situation.

"Poor!" remarked Mr. Shaw. "I remember—I managed to get hold of her purse somehow, into which I emptied my loose silver." In the hope (the letter said) that she would find it in time to have a cab, and thus avoid the gaze of passengers in the Underground railway.

"When she arrived home," went on Mr. Shaw—"no one knows her—her husband found the silver in her purse, and wanted to know where she had got it from, which of course she could not say." In the meantime G. B. S. had made his way to Fitzroy Square, where he wrote the letter in question, acquainting her with what he had done, and intimating that he intended to call upon her, but he would not tell her when, otherwise she would only keep "sober" on the day she expected him. This beautiful and brilliant actress, who by her gifts should have attained to the highest position in the world of the theatre (in which she and her husband were pioneers in play-production), never gave up the drug habit, which increased towards the close of her life.

Miss Storey has many such stories of celebrities of to-day and of yesterday. They make up a delightfully unpretentious volume of reminiscences.

Seventeen boys are taking a course in cooking in a Buffalo high school. The time is coming soon, of course, when no girl will marry a man who cannot cook. — Albany News.

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A Flight to the Moon

EMINENT scientists in England, France and Germany are now conducting important experiments which, if successful, will bring a flight to the moon within the realm of immediate achievement. M. Robert Esnault-Pelterie, a famous pioneer in aviation, and the inventor of the "joy stick", is convinced, as a result of recent researches, that projection to the moon by rocket will in the near future offer no insuperable difficulties. "Although we do not yet possess the power indispensable to a flight, say, to the moon, inter-planetary travel is not very far beyond our reach and is certainly within the domain of scientific possibilities", declared M. Esnault-Pelterie in an interview.

"The stupendous idea of man's passing through the world's thin layer of the air and making a dash to other planets, is now not regarded as appropriate only to the imagination of Jules Verne or H. G. Wells," (he continued). "Many well known men such as Dr. Bing, Professor Goddard, and Professor Langmuir are now engaged in making a close investigation of the problems involved. In conjunction with my friend, M. Andre

Hirsch", continued the inventor, "I have given a prize of 5,000 francs to be awarded every year to the best scientific essay on 'astro-nautical science'. Essays have been sent in from all parts of the world except Spain and England, and some of them contain ideas which should certainly help bring us nearer to ultimate achievement.

Jules Verne's notion of a huge shell fired from an enormous gun is out of the question. His passengers would have been squashed flat before the shell reached the muzzle of the gun, and the shell would never have gone beyond the earth's atmosphere. There is, however, another which seems to me to be theoretically possible," declared M. Esnault-Pelterie. "Judging by calculations I made in 1912 such a flight is possible by the discharge of a hollow projectile driven by rockets. I do not say that the passengers in this rocket-projectile would not have a very lively time and be severely shaken. The main fact with which we have to deal is that, to overcome the attraction of the earth, our projectile or 'astro-craft' must have an initial velocity of 6,664 miles a second. No form of power with which we are at present acquainted gives such a velocity when used in a gun, but it could give it when used in a rocket.

Seals of Office

WHEN Ministers resign office and the new Prime Minister is ready with his new Cabinet, the outgoing Ministers appear before the King in Council and deliver to him the Seals of Office, which are then at a second Council handed by his Majesty to the incoming Ministers. Among these symbols of office the most noteworthy is the Great Seal, held by the Lord Chancellor, and it is timely to recall that the finest specimen of the Great Seal ever cut was made by a York-shireman—Thomas Simon. He received orders to make the Great Seal in 1648, 1651, 1654, and 1661—working for Charles I., Cromwell, and Charles II. That was a period during which the demand for new Great Seals was extraordinarily active. In ordinary times, the Great Seal remains unchanged throughout a reign, being replaced only on the death of the monarch or on the occasion of any change in arms or style, such as occurred on the creation of the Irish Free State, when Mr. Perry Metcalfe was commissioned to design a new one. After a new Great Seal is made, the old one is solemnly broken up, defaced, or "damaged" by the King in Council striking it a light blow with a hammer, and is thereafter a perquisite of the Lord Chancellor then in office. Twice in the past hundred years there have been disputes over who was entitled to it. The first was between Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Brougham on the accession of William IV.; the second in 1859 when a new Great Seal was in course of making at the time Lord Campbell succeeded Lord Chelmsford as Lord Chancellor. On the first occasion William IV. had the Great Seal divided in two, each bearing one face, and had each half inserted into a silver salver, giving one to each disputant. In a letter to Lord Campbell, describing what was done, Lord Lyndhurst said that William IV. tossed up to decide which should have the obverse and which the reverse.

Occidental Dancing in Tokio

"THE foxtrot and the tango have taken such firm hold of Tokio that there are now nineteen authorized dance halls in the city, with nearly two hundred professional dancers in attendance," says the "Living Age." "Some of these places, which are rigorously watched by the police, employ thirty girls, and it is esti-

mated that good dancers make more than two hundred yen (\$100) a month, working on commission."

Wagner's Tragic Widow

COVENT GARDEN just now is being filled with the tremendous operas of Richard Wagner, and since these are being widely broadcast, millions in England are learning something of the work of this terrific genius.

Wagner died thirty-five years ago in Wurtzburg. His only son Siegfried, is a man of sixty. Yet Wagner's widow is still alive and there has just come to hand the news that this ninety-year-old lady has become completely blind.

Poor and forgotten by the world, this link with the past, this once-beautiful woman lives in poverty in the famous Villa Wahnfried. Wagner's last thoughts were for this romantic woman who played so big a part in his tempestuous life. By his will he directed that his master-piece "Parsifal" should be played only in the theatre he had himself built in Bayreuth, the former seat of the Bavarian royalty. The profits were to assure her sufficient. The world observed the Master's dying wishes, with the exception of America which over-rode them and produced the work.

When Wagner was a young man of 23, poor, unrecognized and politically suspect, he fell in love with a beautiful actress, Minna Planer, a Magdeburg girl. What this woman had to endure during the twenty-five years she was Wagner's wife, one can only surmise. He was, in turns, exiled for his political activities, cast into prison for debt, continually unfaithful, selfish and violent tempered.

After enduring his vagaries for a quarter of a century, poor Minna was abandoned. Wagner was infatuated with the wife of his friend von Bulow, a peculiarly complaisant man. They formed a ménage à trois. But von Bulow, urged by his friends, ultimately divorced his wife, Minna her husband.

Thus Cosima came into Wagner's life. It is an irony that this lovely woman, who knew absolutely nothing about music, inspired the majestic of "Tristan and Isolde".

Since her husband's death Cosima has presided over the world-famous Bayreuth Festivals. The German Government, ever since the composer's death has granted her a pension of one per cent. of the profits of all Wagnerian performances in the State theatres.

The War ended those sources of income and since then the family fortunes have been on the down-grade. In 1923-1924 Siegfried undertook an American tour with the object of rehabilitating the family finances, but he returned a disappointed man.

Thus the aged widow of a genius who spent money like water, who lived in fabulous castles with a spend-thrift mad monarch, who indulged every whim, every vagary, every passion lingers on, forgotten by the world, old, poor and blind. Is there not pathos in the Picture?

Ministers' wives, as everybody knows, have a difficult lot in life, and a particular lady's lot so roused the sympathy of a friend that she remarked, "There ought to be a special place in heaven for ministers' wives." Perhaps you're right," responded the minister's wife, "but I should rather go with my husband."—The Christian Register.

Jones—"What's the matter with that physical wreck over there? Has he had the flu?"

Smith—"No, but he did everything people told him would keep it off."—Liverpool Post.

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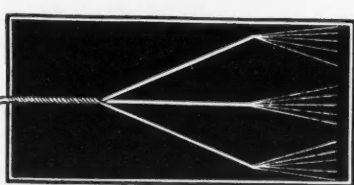
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An Unguarded Treasure

By Blodwen Davies

ANNAPOLIS Royal still has faith in human nature as its little library testifies. The "public" library of Annapolis Royal is in the porch of St. Thomas' church where the bookshelves are open to any one of any faith, day after day, without the services of a librarian. The visitor simply walks in, browses about, selects a book, enters his name and the name of the book in a record book provided for that purpose and goes out again. When he returns the book to this self-serve library, he simply scratches out the entry he has previously made. Where else in all the continent may be found anything approaching this Arcadian simplicity?

Yet in this library are several books of value and one which is actually a rare historical relic. Unprotected and unattached this volume has rested here for several years. It is a large and handsome missal printed in 1720, in Paris and acquired firstly, by the Franciscan fathers of a convent at Avranches, where, once upon a time, Henry the Second of England was absolved for his share in the murder of Thomas a Becket. From this convent near St. Malo the missal found its way to Acadia, to the service of the prosperous Acadians before their resistance to British rule.

At the time of the expulsion the missal was seized and disappeared. Years afterwards it was recovered, and was rebound and restored to use and came into the hands of the first Catholic Bishop of Halifax, Most Rev. William Walsh, who wrote his name in it in 1848. Two years later it was restored to Annapolis Royal and was carried about in the countryside by the priest who ministered to the Catholic families of the vicinity.

It has come to rest at last in the church of St. Thomas which commemorates the conversion of Chief Memberton and his family the first Indians to become Christians in what is now Canada.

While we may admire the faith which trusts this old Acadian relic to the gaze and touch of the public yet it would be with relief that many folks would see the fine old book provided with some better safeguard than simple trust in every day honesty.

Lipton's New Challenger

PLANS are now being completed for the construction of *Shamrock V*, the giant yacht with which Sir Thomas Lipton hopes to bring back to England the America Cup trophy that he has striven hard to regain since it was lost in 1853. This victory is his life's ambition. Some of the secrets of the new *Shamrock* can now be revealed. It is being planned and is to be built by Mr. Charles E. Nicholson, of the firm of Gosper and Nicholson, of Gosport, who designed the other yachts for Sir Thomas Lipton. It has been decided to make *Shamrock V* two feet longer than her predecessor, so that her length on the water line, the official measurement will be 77 feet. This is over two feet longer than the *Resolute*, the American's defender of the trophy.

The new *Shamrock* will be cutter rigged instead of slooped as were the other *Shamrocks*. The *Resolute's* rig is also to be changed to that of a ship, her original rig, after several seasons of schooner-rig. Sir Thomas Lipton has already spent £2,000,000 in his efforts to win this trophy and has often declared that he would willingly sacrifice all his hundreds of other yacht-racing trophies for that of the America Cup. In accordance with his challenge it is expected that the New York Yacht Club, which has charge of the arrangements for the race, will agree to mark out the course off Sandy Hook—the venue of the last race in 1920. Sir Thomas will be 80 years old when he makes this attempt so that it can be looked upon as likely to be his last effort to pull off the coveted prize. The same rules as to the measurement allowances will be observed. On the last occasion this caused *Shamrock IV* to have to concede *Resolute* 7 min. 1 sec. The contest will take place in the summer of next year.

Cabinet Ministers' Bodyguard

THERE will probably be a change in the system of protecting Cabinet Ministers by Scotland Yard detectives. It has been the custom to make a change of detectives detailed for this work when a new Government is formed, but it is likely that some of the Labour Ministers will dispense altogether with the services of these officers. Labour Ministers in their previous Government were reluctant to accept this protection, but Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Thomas ultimately



A RARE HISTORICAL VOLUME
Large and handsome missal printed in Paris in 1720 and now in the library of St. Thomas Church, Annapolis Royal.

mately agreed, and two officers were detailed to each of them. So far as the Premier is concerned, the Yard will insist on a measure of security, but in the case of other Ministers who do not desire protection there will be no attempt at compulsion. It will not mean any reduction of the Special Branch of Scotland Yard, because the services of these experienced officers are needed to tackle the ever-increasing alien problem. Mr. Baldwin always had two detectives, one of whom even accompanied him to Aix-les-Bains when on holiday, and Yard representatives invariably "shadowed" Mr. Churchill, Sir Austen Chamberlain, and Sir William Joynson Hicks. Ex-Ministers of superior position like Mr. Lloyd George also have each the services of a detective. Not only is there a possible danger of eminent public men being actually attacked, but they are liable to be accosted by people with grievances. The fact that Mr. MacDonald caused the barricade in Whitehall at the entrance to Downing Street to be removed in 1924—it has never since been replaced—lends support to the view that the new Prime Minister will give orders for the withdrawal of all forms of protection not deemed absolutely necessary by the authorities at Scotland Yard.

Artificial Island for Air-Mail

THE first artificial island for Atlantic fliers is being built to the order of an influential syndicate, which proposes to operate an air mail between America and Europe. It has been designed by a group of leading engineers, and it will be placed some hundreds of miles from the coast in order to test the efficiency of a new system of deep-sea mooring. The top of the "island" is flexible, and it is claimed that it can safely ride through the roughest weather. If the experiment is successful it is proposed to place one of these islands every few hundred miles between the United States and the west coast of Ireland. At first they will be manned merely by a small working crew sufficient in number to refuel with petrol and oil the mail-carrying aircraft which call at them. Later, when the passenger machines begin to use the ocean route, it is proposed to adopt a much larger type of floating station with waiting rooms, a restaurant, and sleeping accommodation for Transatlantic aerial passengers.

Dead Sea Potash

FOR thirty thousand years the Jordan has been pouring into the Dead Sea riches that outdazzle those of a South African diamond mine. Twelve hundred billion dollars' worth of potash, bromides and chlorides have been deposited in the sea—wealth easily reclaimable by evaporation and other simple means. Chemical literature virtually ignored them. Some inkling of the watery wealth reached General Allenby soon after he captured Jerusalem. Major T. G. Tulloch, a competent engineer, was ordered to make a chemical survey of the Dead Sea, with the result that Palestine was revealed as a potential El Dorado.

Now comes the news that the Senior Crown Agent for the Colonies has signed a seventy-five-year concession on behalf of Palestine and Transjordan, one of the concessionaires being Major Tulloch and the other a Russian mining engineer, M. A. Novomeysky, both representing a company which, at one time at least, had American technical and financial support. At least 10,000 tons of potash must be annually extracted between the eighth and tenth years of exploitation, and 50,000 tons thereafter. Railways must be built partly to reach Haifa and Jaffa, the only ports, and partly to avoid payment of heavy tolls through the Suez Canal. Hydro-electric power plants must also be erected to supply energy for factories and railroads.

At last the famous potash mines of Strassfurt, which were a bone of

contention at Paris during the negotiation of the treaty of peace, seem destined to face competition which cannot but work out to the benefit of the American farmer. Prices soared 100, 200, 300 and even 1,000 per cent before, during and after, the war. Potash shipments received at New York amount to \$17,000,000 annually.

The British Government has carefully safeguarded the interests of the countries in which the Dead Sea lies. The concessionaire must share his profits, pay royalties and content himself with a monopoly limited in time and to dissolved chemical salts. Fearful lest Palestine and Transjordan be stripped of their potential wealth, the International Zionist organization long ago urged their claims to schools, the development of

their arid lands by irrigation, and to representation on the board of directors of the concessionaire company. If these and other claims are heeded, communities which have hardly progressed since biblical times may flourish as never before.

Crack at U.S.

THE *Arbeiter Zeitung* (Austrian socialist daily) believes the U. S. has evil plans about Mexico, and says so in the following editorial article:

"The armed forces of the United States which have been concentrated at the Mexican border, ostensibly to prevent the war from overflowing into American territory, are actually out of all proportion in numbers to the weak, shattered remains of the Mexican Clerical Army. Thus it is not improbable that the American Government will use such border encounters as that of Naco as a pretext to enter Mexico and to take possession, temporarily or permanently, of Mexican soil in order to increase the influence of the dollar in Central America.

"Such a policy would be directly in line with Hoover's plans, which envisage the conquest of the American Continent. It will be made to appear as if the American government were helping the Mexicans; but experience has shown that, though it is very easy to summon American soldiers to a South or Central American country, it is very difficult to induce them to take their departure."

The movement for a woman President will, of course, take on greater importance among the women now that it has been announced that Mr. Hoover has lost fifteen pounds since assuming the office.—New York Evening Post.

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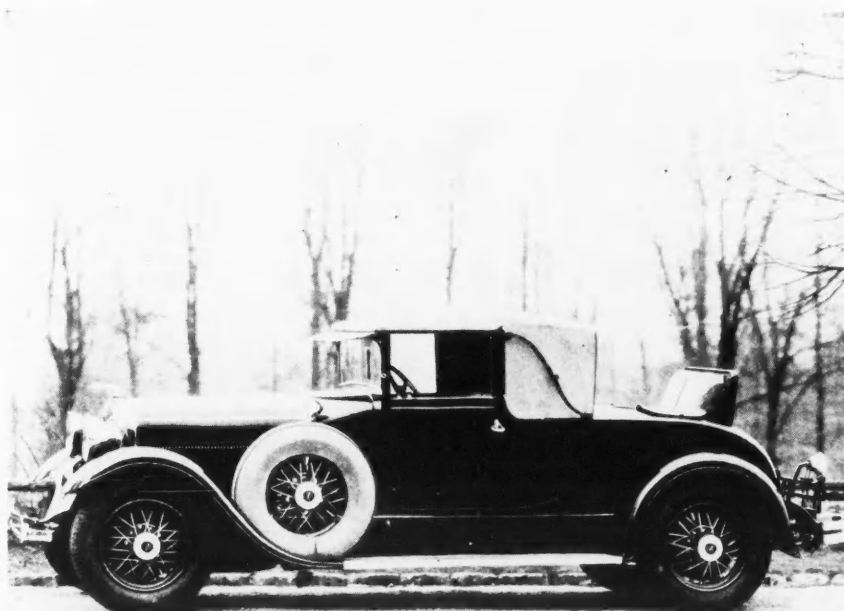
Safety in a motor car depends upon a number of things. In the first place, there must be strength . . . strength to resist not only the ordinary strains of motoring, but any sudden shocks. The brakes, obviously, must be dependable and powerful. The glass must be shatter-proof. Acceleration must be fast. . . . And finally, there should be a subtle balance and stability, a sureness of tread, which keeps the car on its feet and holds it to the road.

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The Lincoln six-brake system gives positive control of the car. The foot brakes (internal expanding) operate on all four wheels, and the momentum of the car serves in part to apply them, so that they need very little foot pressure. The hand brake is internal expanding on the rear wheels. All six brakes are fully enclosed and protected from dirt and moisture. You can always be sure of your brakes in a Lincoln.

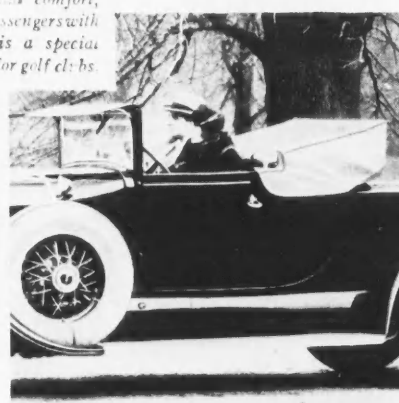
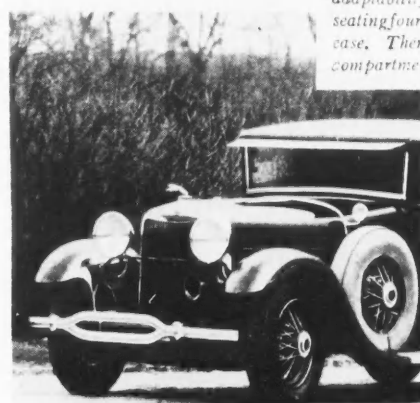
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SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 6, 1929

A Little Lake Where Legends Live

(Lake on the Mountain, Picton)

By Alice Wetherell

THERE is a little lake two hundred feet above the Bay of Quinté, so secluded by its lofty height that it is not so widely known as it should be in these days when good Canadians are ever on the hunt for romantic tales of long ago. Here, not five miles from the town of Picton, gazing down upon the island-dotted bay and listening to the breezes playing through the trees, you may even yet see ghosts of countless Indian canoes, sailing swiftly and noiselessly up to the shore. Then, turning toward the tiny lake close by your side, you

But swift as was the Indian maiden's paddle, Annosothka's was much swifter. As soon as he had seen her go, he had turned to follow her, and now he quickly gained at every stroke. And while she was still far from the bright light on the opposite shore Tayouroughay felt that she was nearly beaten in the race. Her pursuer's boat was almost touching hers and she was losing strength. Once more she gave a little cry. But this time it was relief that prompted it. For, darting swiftly out toward her she saw, this time not a snake,



VIEW OF BAY FROM LAKE ON THE MOUNTAIN.

may catch a glimpse of a strange dark shadow, which must really be the wraith of that Indian youth who has long been said to haunt these fairy waters.

Standing upon the shore of Lake-on-the-Mountain, whether the moon be casting eerie shadows or the sun its clear-cut pictures in the gleaming water, you will remember that evening many centuries ago, when a Mohawk maiden, the flower of all her tribe, stood where you are now standing, looking out upon the same broad bay. Her black hair was flowing in the breezes. Her eyes were gazing dreamily far out beyond the hundreds of her tribe congregating upon the banks far down below. A few moments before, the Mohawk maiden, daughter of the chief, had given the Indian party a very thorough scrutiny, as they had come like silent shadows in their swift canoes. Had there been three white plumes in the bow of one canoe, she would not now be dreaming. It would have told her that an ardent suitor was among these warriors of her tribe—that Annosothka in his canoe the Black Snake was coming to beg her hand once more, Annosothka whom her father favoured, but whom she could not love.

Now the maiden Tayouroughay with her thoughts free from the fear of her unwelcome suitor, was looking far out over the bay, where, her people had told her, her beloved Gowanda had travelled to his death. — Gowanda who when he went had taken her heart with him.

It was moonlight now on the shore of Lake-on-the-Mountain, and preparations were being made for a great dance. A large log was being rolled out of the woods, and ferns and flowers were being gathered, as the Indian maidens and their braves were preparing to make merry.

With the beating of the music the dancing was begun—a gay scene in the bright moonlight, with all eyes following the graceful steps of the daughter of the chief. Then suddenly all fell away from the beautiful Mohawk girl. At first almost relieved to pursue again her own sad and romantic thoughts, the Indian maiden was about to offer up a prayer of thanks, when suddenly she saw the cause of this strange withdrawal of her tribe. Darting swiftly toward her with terrific speed and deadly purpose, was a glittering snake, the creature of the woods she loathed and feared the most. A cry of terror broke from Tayouroughay's lips as she saw the reptile now nearly at her feet, and all her tribe far out of danger's way.

"Gowanda would not have so treated me," the forlorn and terror-stricken maid was thinking. Then, as if in answer to her thought, into the moonlit circle sprang the long-lost Gowanda, and with one blow, he killed the poisonous snake.

Tayouroughay and her parents were the last to leave the shore of the Lake-on-the-Mountain that moonlit night. With the excuse to her parents that she wished to gather flowers along the shore, the maiden launched her light canoe. But only a few strokes had she taken when she heard the lap of another paddle, and looking up saw Annosothka coming to have speech with her. Right there the ardent lover pressed his suit, then taking a few strokes to the shore, he spoke with Tayouroughay's father and received his promise of his daughter's hand. But the Mohawk maiden had a secret all her own. In her few brief moments with Gowanda she had promised him to be his wife.

As soon as Tayouroughay heard the long-dreaded agreement between her parents and Annosothka, she lightly turned her craft. While they talked of interesting preparations for the betrothal, she was making swift, sure strokes toward the opposite shore of the little lake where brightly gleamed a fire upon the bank. Somewhere upon that shore her heart was resting with Gowanda, and she must follow it.

but a small birch bark canoe with her Gowanda paddling. Rescue at last for poor Tayouroughay!

As Annosothka beheld the fond embrace of the Indian maiden and her lover, he threw himself into the moonlit water by his side.

Along with the wraith of Annosothka which still haunts the shores of this mountain lake reside other ghosts. These are the spirits of a British officer and



Lake on the Mountain at Glenora near Picton, Ont.

his bride and of a French general who at different periods of history are said to have lived in a cave directly underneath a shelf of rock that overlooks the bay.

Details about the Britisher are scant. They seem to have been taking refuge here from Indians, coming out of their two-roomed stone apartment only when the tribes were far away, to pick berries or to catch fish for their meals.

Just below the shelf, far down beside the bay, this practical age makes use of the high waters of the mountain lake in a government fish hatchery. As the keeper of this hatchery throws out bits of liver and of vegetable diet to the millions of baby trout and white fish swarming to their meals, he relates the story of the French general as told to him some years ago by a century-old settler.

Long before the time of the British general and his bride, this storied cave, then consisting of five rooms, is said to have afforded a perfect look-out for an unknown French general, with its broad view of the bay and its absolute exclusion from detection. Again details are misty. But the legend lives that this general, after burying his treasure in the inner rooms, placed a huge boulder at the entrance of the third, so heavy that no Thesens since that time has had the strength to lift it. It is still said to stand at the entrance to the third room of the old stone cave and were this boulder once removed, tradition promises untold wealth.

Through the ages stories such as this have fired almost every schoolboy of Picton to go forth with pick and shovel, and it is said that just two years ago, a young American visitor persuaded his father to join the hunt with him. But, like all other seekers after treasure, they came out unwarded. "Ghastly place, ghastly," was all the information that could be dragged from these two explorers.

The secret of this explanation was forthcoming from our guide to the old cave.

"We used to go in as youngsters," he shuddered. "But it was full of bats and moths, and we never even saw the big boulder that you hear about."

One look over the precipitous cliff convinced us that he was right. We could not summon sufficient courage to step over the shaky ledge in order to peer into the dark entrance of the cave. The best we dared to venture was to stand directly over the buried rooms, leaving the more courageous souls to do exploring for mysterious and untold treasure.

The drive to the Mountain Lake with the island-dotted bay in view reminds the visitor of Nova Scotia, and here, as in the Maritimes one is forever coming upon new stories of buried treasure. As we drove back along the road and down the hill, our guide exclaimed, as he drew up by the side of a large field,—

"There is another story," just as if old Canadian tales of romance grew on every tree and shrub along the way.

It required little persuading to learn the story, for what man does not delight to reminisce about his boyhood days.

"About twenty-five years ago," the story came, "One day I was going to school, the half-wit of the neighborhood called me over to see something he had just dug up. I didn't even stop to look, for the fellow was always digging up shrubs and planting them again, and always finding silly useless things and showing them as treasures. But, on my return from school, when my father showed me a handful of coins the man had brought him, I began to believe there might be something in this story."

Inveigled by the strange appearance of the coins, it seems the neighbors went out to join the simple man at his feverish digging. It was a treasure-hunting bee for which these farmers took a holiday, and proved to be not as others of its kind, entirely without fruit.

"A hundred dollars worth of coins were unearthed, mostly underneath that tree. Some were Spanish and some Mexican," explained the old Prince Edward County as we drove on.

The fact the French soldiers, or whoever may have been the owners of the treasure, never returned to claim their money, tells its own story to the imaginative visitor,—either an encounter with the dreaded Indians and capture, or an enforced flight before their murderous tomahawks.

That memorable drive to Lake-on-the-Mountain, rich as it was in mythical stories of far-off-days, had its true climax in the historic memories it stirred, memories of the early United Empire Loyalist settlers and of the still earlier French explorers.

Directly at the foot of the mountain lake, opposite the fish hatchery, stands an old, old mill, built by Peter Van Alstine who led the Loyalists into the county. Ro-

ship in the early years of settlement, he won a place in their hearts that has come down through the generations as a true affection.

The close view down below from Lake-on-the-Mountain is the Van Alstine mill, but the picturesque far view is the Bay of Quinté, that bay in which, three centuries ago from the Trent River came Champlain with his Huron followers, as they made their way in canoes to the south shore of the lake to their great encounter with the Iroquois. Champlain's own description of the wounds he received in that encounter across the lake, and of his painful journey back to their canoes is eloquent.

Like all other wounded he was packed in a basket made for the purpose. He describes it thus:

"Bundled in a heap, doubled and strapped together after such a fashion that one could move no more than an Indian in swaddling clothes, the pain is extreme. I never was in such torment in my life for the pain of the wound was nothing to that of being bound and pinioned on the back of one of the savages."

After going through these tortures Champlain with the Hurons returned to the north shore of the lake, probably, most historians say, much nearer Kingston. But there are those in Prince Edward County who have his route mapped out in detail through the region of East Lake and then far up to Rice Lake. It is known that he spent that winter with a Huron chief, failing his expected escort to Quebec. But even though opinion states it quite unlikely that he stayed in Prince Edward County, it is almost certain that the Bay of Quinté and the waters about Picton had charmed him earlier in the year, as did the beautiful Trent valley which inspired his memorable words:

"It is certain that the whole region is very charming and delightful."

Pearls and Diamonds

THE designing of jewellery plays an important role in the Paris world of fashion-making. Four times a year the important Paris couturiers close their doors in secrecy, in preparation for the launching of their collection of new styles.

Hand in hand with them is the jewellery designer, and it is he who chooses the colours and arranges the combinations that are introduced with the new season.

As often as not the jeweller is consulted before the actual weaving and dyeing of fabrics are begun.

Nowadays the dressmaker admonishes his client to wear certain jewels with a particular frock. Likewise the purchaser of jewellery often is advised that certain frock will form a perfect background for the jewel she has chosen.

Paris women have taken an immediate fancy to the special dresses that have been recently introduced, signed with the name of both couturier and jeweller.

A certain black dinner gown has become famous for its deep back décolletage that is entirely filled with ropes of pearls, while the front shows only a single choker strand. There is the beige satin gown that seems to have been merely wrapped about the wearer, with a big bow pulled through a great hoop of diamonds on one hip.

There is sapphire blue bridge dress, formal in line, that always is worn with a choker necklace—a flat sapphire ring of platinum, dotted with large diamonds and sapphires.

Nothing can look more beautiful for an Eastern festivity than an evening dress with silver paillettes softened with blond tulle.

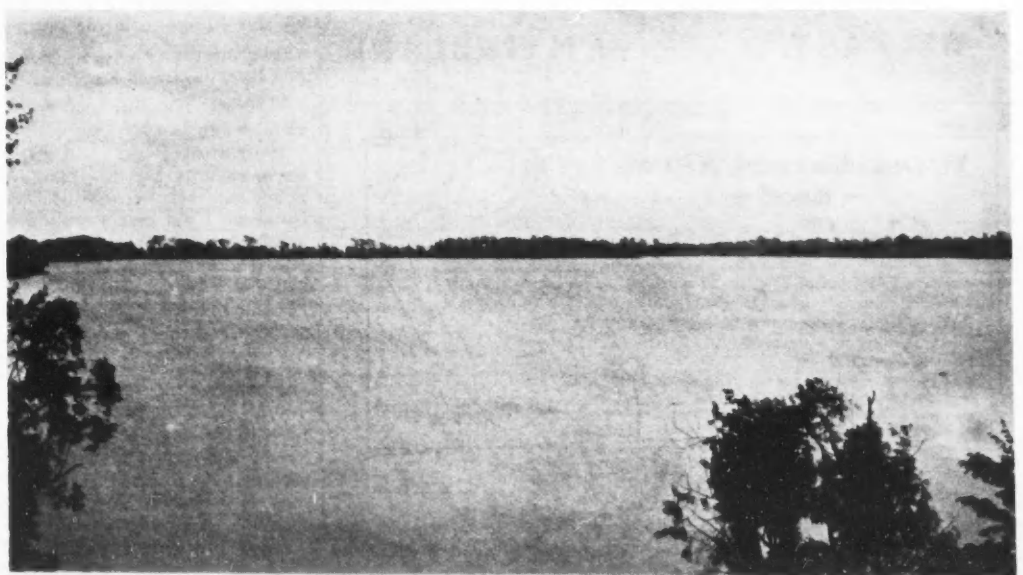
A new model of these ingredients had a deep, snug fitting bodice of silver paillettes which was rounded up in the front and down at the back well below the hips. At the top it came up in a round on the front and down to the normal waist-line at the back. Above this was a suggestion of a yoke with very narrow strips on the shoulders of blond chiffon covered with tulle of the same colour, enhancing a very décolletée back.

On the full, knee-length, gathered skirt of chiffon was a deep band of silver paillettes which was shadowed by long, trailing wisps of blond tulle. Silver shoes with large, square, brilliant buckles and blond stockings gave an incomparable completion.

Another striking evening model was of black chiffon closely covered with small conventional silver daisies.

To produce a slim silhouette the top part of the dress was princess. At front and back, well below the hips, the top part was cut in pointed panels on each side to about three inches above the knee, thus coming up into a peak front and back.

From this came a flared and oval scalloped frill, dipping slightly on the left side and to the heels at the back. The neck and armholes were oval shaped, the back being much deeper than the front. From the right shoulder hung a long, full, oval scalloped scarf that trailed on the floor.



VIEW OF LAKE ON MOUNTAIN LOOKING EAST.



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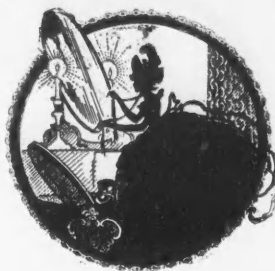
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THE DRESSING TABLE

By Valerie



THEY were two old friends, Phyllis Clark and Margaret Wylie, who had not met since their school-days in the pleasant old town of Dundurn. Of course, there were reminiscences beginning "don't you remember?" and confidences commencing "I can tell an old friend like you." Suddenly Margaret asked:

"Whatever became of Alice Blank?"
"Why, didn't you hear?" replied Phyllis. "Two years ago, a rich American bought the Douglas place in Dundurn for a summer home. He was a widower with no children. He took

It used to be considered romantic to go in sackcloth and ashes for a lifetime because a man had proved false or gone to an untimely death. Now, you look up the new styles—powder your nose—and make it no trumps.

WE ARE beginning to believe with that cynical Scottish visitor, "Canada has two seasons—winter and August." It is true that Thursday, May 30th, was a really warm day, when coats were superfluous and iced drinks were welcome. But the next day brought a swift change, and we were back to heavy coats. Then the first Monday in June came with chilling winds and we actually basked before a grate fire in supreme comfort. So, we are quite afraid to say much about warm weather, and, in the meantime, airy gowns are descending to bargain prices and summer shoes are to be had for a mere song. However, we are now out of June, but July and August may soar to ninety in the shade and send us off in haste to Muskoka and the sea shore. It is curious how quickly a heat wave sweeps us away to the hills and the ocean.



A LOVELY LACE GOWN
This charming Ascot creation by Paquins of Dover St. is a pink silk lace gown with pretty elbow-length sleeves, in two shades of pink over a pink satin slip. Hat in pink crinoline trimmed with shaded pink nasturtiums. Parasol to tone hand-painted with flowers and birds.

a violent fancy to Alice and they were married."

"Married! Then Alice had given up mourning for Harry Bedford?"

"Well, it was about time, Harry died when she was about twenty years old—and she was sixty-three when she was married to the rich American—whose name, by the way, is Jabez Scott."

"Well," said Margaret, "I am astonished—but I'm sure that Alice makes a good wife. But there's one thing in which the world has changed. You don't hear about the 'disappointed' woman any more. A girl's lover dies or runs off with another woman. Does the forsaken girl mourn? Not at all. She buys herself a new gown and a fresh compact—puts powder on her nose and rouge on her cheeks and is engaged to someone else within a year. Look at the war widows! They are all re-married except—"

"Yes, except Doris. Of course, she really loved her husband. But, speaking of 'disappointed' spinsters. Do you remember what a group of them there were in Dundurn? Can you ever forget Mary Kent whose lover was drowned in the canal, and who was mourned by Mary ever after? She used to sing all the doleful songs: 'In the Gloaming,' 'When Sparrows Build' and 'Waiting.' I remember one night when she was nervous and got the words misplaced. So she sang:—

'Come, for the hours are empty,
Come, for my arms are long.'

Everyone laughed, and Mary was awfully annoyed."

"Poor, dear Mary! She was a pathetic sight in her pale blue evening gown and her extreme slenderness. However, I am rather glad that the 'disappointed' spinster has disappeared and that her successor has taken to golf and a career, with due regard to keeping young and as good-looking as massage and cold cream can make her. No lover is worth eternal mourning.

Now, to leave poetry and come to prose! I think you are a very foolish girl to be worrying about that little lump which is probably only a wart or a mole. There is only one course for you to pursue. Go to your family physician and find out what is really the matter. He is your best friend and adviser. Creams or lotions will not remove your affliction.

Alice, I only wish I knew of a preparation which would keep your golden hair light and radiant. Hair of that tinge is so rare in these days that you do well to take care of it. Of course, the best bleaching agency is peroxide of hydrogen; but it is so easy to use too much peroxide of hydrogen, and to emerge a peroxide blonde, with hair of brassy hue. I am sending you the name of a shampoo powder which will not change the colour of the hair, but will help to keep it light and fluffy. I do not guarantee that there is any permanence in its effect, but it has a pleasing action on the hair and I know you will like it. It makes a very lather, every shampoo and leaves the hair beautifully light and clean. Now, I am sorry that I cannot honestly recommend any magic lotion which will keep the gold in your locks indefinitely—and consult a good hair-dresser before using any preparation.

A World-Wide Bridal Song

TO HIS weekly conferences with Genet my husband was accustomed to bring original compositions, writes Mrs. Reginald de Koven in "A Musician and His Wife," and one of these, which in twenty minutes I had heard him compose, was the song "Oh, Promise Me." A few days after he had written it we were asked to dine at the house of Baron d'Anethan and his wife.... They had been ordered to Brazil, and it occurred to me that I could safely try my newly acquired vocal skill upon these departing diplomats. I therefore took a book of songs under my arm, and was duly asked to sing. Their comments were only too significant of my capacity, being confined strictly to compliments about the song. My husband then followed and sang to his own accompaniment (he had studied the piano professionally, and always had a particularly beautiful touch), this recently composed "Oh, Promise Me." Our hosts were far too intelligent to fail to recognize the talent of the young musician, too quick in judgment and in musical taste to fail to appreciate the song which has sold in its millions, and is now, between Mendelssohn's and Wagner's wedding marches, used as an obligato during the marriage ceremony itself all over our country....

Trillium

Apostate flower!
Have you wrested yourself
Tremulously,
From your dark lover
Earth,
And his desire?
Your veins still roscate
With subterranean fire—
To give us one moment
Of this trinity of beauty.
Before you lightly poise
For one last ethereal flight.
—Ruth Johnston.



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Some of the best journalism of the day is very much more truly literature than a great deal of what is called literature.—Mr. Hugh Walpole.

A good deal of the education system is not for the compulsion of the child, but for the protection of the teacher.—Major Elliott, M.P.

Dressing Table Coupon

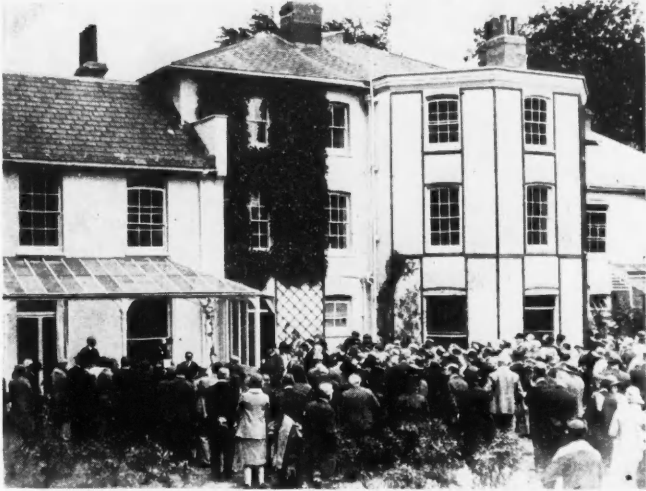
Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.

The Onlooker in London

A Friend of King Edward

VISCOUNT HALIFAX, who has just celebrated his ninetieth birthday, will always be remembered for the part he played in the efforts to secure the reunion of the Roman and Anglican Churches. His faith in the possibility of a united Christendom has been unflinching. Over 20 years elapsed between his abortive visit to Rome in 1895 and his initiation of the "Malines Conversations." The former visit was followed by the issue of Pope Leo XIII's famous letter to the English people, "desiring to recall you to this

speculative works, in which he developed his theories regarding the ancestry of man. The house has been restored as far as possible to its original state, and furnished, with the co-operation of the Darwin family, with relics of its scientific owner. In this restoration British and American Darwinians have joined. Proposals are now afoot to make Down House a centre of scientific research, and to utilise the demesne of 23 acres for field biological experiments. As to the character of Down House, much is to be learned from the account which Sir Francis Darwin has given in his



DARWIN'S HOUSE

Downe House, near Farnborough, Kent, where Charles Darwin, who first gave the world the theory of Evolution, lived for the last forty years of his life, was recently officially opened to the public by Sir William Bragg. Sir Arthur Keith is here seen addressing the guests.

holy unity." The implications of his phrase and the comment it called forth in Nonconformist quarters, might well have discouraged further efforts. The Malines Conversations, however, though they led to no positive results, at least created friendship, and Lord Halifax was at the bedside of Cardinal Mercier in 1926 and received from him a ring in token of this. But Lord Halifax has another claim to distinction. He was chosen in early youth by the then Prince Consort as a companion for King Edward. They were together at Eton and Christ Church. Strong ties of personal friendship sprang up between them, and after the King's death Lord Halifax said: "I can recall playing with him in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. I remember the rides I had with him at Windsor when I was at Eton, and, counting up the years that are past, I see that it is just 53 years ago since I went with him to the English Lakes, and later in the same year spent some time with him in Germany. And ever since those days, now so far away, I have nothing but an unbroken record of his unvarying kindness to recall. He was indeed one whom his servants and subjects might well love." It is not to be wondered, therefore, that Lord Halifax has erected at Hickleton four cross roads (near his Yorkshire home) a cross in memory of Edward VII.

Charles Darwin's Home

DOWN HOUSE, the home of Charles Darwin, which was declared open this week as a national memorial to the scientist, is associated with the most famous of Darwin's theoretical works. At the British Association meeting in 1927, Sir Arthur Keith, then president, appealed for the preservation of the building. The appeal evoked an immediate reply from Mr. George Buckston Browne, the surgeon, in the acquisition of the house from Professor Charles Galton Darwin, Darwin's grandson, and its presentation to the British Association with an endowment, as a gift to the nation with free access to the public. The house, situated near Beckenham, Kent, lies about 15 miles south-east of London. In it Darwin wrote "The Origin of Species" (1859), "The Descent of Man" (1871), and his other

father's biography. In the autobiographical chapter Darwin's motives for moving into the country are briefly given. He speaks of the attendance at scientific societies and ordinary social duties as suiting his health so badly "that we are resolved to live in the country, which we both preferred and have never repented of." Down House was bought by Darwin for about £2,200, and the family moved in on September 14, 1842.

Earl Haig's University Days

MEMORIAL tablets to the Presbyterian members of the University who fell in the War were unveiled by Lady Haig in St. Columba's Church, Oxford, this week. There were about seventy names on the bronze panels placed on either side of the nave. Lady Haig said that her husband, when at Brasenose, seemed to have an instinct that great responsibilities would be laid upon him, and that to be a soldier was his call in life. Speaking of the way the undergraduates responded to their country's call, Lady Haig said: "My husband in his letters so often mentioned them and found that the university education proved of much value, but he felt keenly that such young lives had to face the terrible ordeals they went through." Alluding to the sufferings of members of the British Legion as a result of unemployment, Lady Haig said: "But I feel and hope this unemployment is now going to be energetically tackled."

A Luxury Motor Garage

THE motorist who drives up to London is beset by many difficulties. He has to proceed at a crawl owing to the congestion of traffic, and must find a garage or parking place in which to leave his car. The police authorities assist in some measure by granting privileges to motorists whose office buildings are in quiet streets to leave their cars with cards affixed, but normally a motorist must move his car from a parking place within two or three hours. As a result, extensive garages are now being erected in the West End on the American plan, and the first of these in Lexington Street, near Piccadilly Circus, was opened by the Duke of York this week. It is a four-storey building, capable of

accommodating a thousand cars. An easy gradient leads from floor to floor, so that cars can be driven from the street level to the top storey. Turntables on each floor facilitate the removal of cars during times of congestion, and the garage has exits giving on to four streets. It is estimated that the garage can be emptied at twenty minutes' notice. The garage offers the amenities of a club, as it provides every comfort for the motorist who drives into London from the country. There is a restaurant, reception rooms, bath and dressing rooms, and a chauffeurs' room, and it is hoped shortly to set up an office where theatre tickets can be procured. Earl Howe, who formed one of a party of inspection, compared the facilities offered by the garage with the facilities offered by the motorist could not leave his car as long as he wished, and could never be sure when he left his car "here that it would not be damaged, or that something would not be stolen from it."

Snobbery and Gladstone

SNOBBERY, which Professor Robert Rogers has been advocating — in Thackeray-like vein — as the only means of getting on in the world, was a subject that interested the late G. E. W. Russell, who reckoned that he discovered a supreme example in an altercation between two schoolboys after the exciting Eton v. Harrow match at Lord's. To a Harrovian, who was loudly celebrating the victory of his school, an Etonian remarked severely, "You needn't be so cocky; when you needed a head master you had to come to Eton to get one." "Well," retorted the Harrow champion, with a sniff, "at any rate, no one can say we produced a Gladstone."

AT FIVE O'CLOCK

With Jean Graham

HOW many miles to Fairyland? So runs the old song that our childhood knew—and now, in later years, it sometimes comes back. Well, on a certain warm morning in June I found it to be just twenty miles from Toronto, to the eastward, where the Rouge Hills left their green tops. Here you will find what is called a Nursery Camp, presided over by Mrs. J. Mood, a lady of many and varied activities.

Rouge Hills have become familiar to Toronto citizens and the picturesque district is well worth a visit. The name is given on account of the red soil, which makes one think of valleys in Virginia, where red soil makes a bright prospect for many a mile. The view of the river and woods, with a glimpse of the wide waters of Lake Ontario, is wonderfully refreshing on a summer afternoon. Rouge River is not a mighty stream, but it is most restful in its lazy meandering through the beautiful countryside. Such a wonderful playground as these acres make for the children who have all outdoors to wander in under the supervision of a wise nurse.

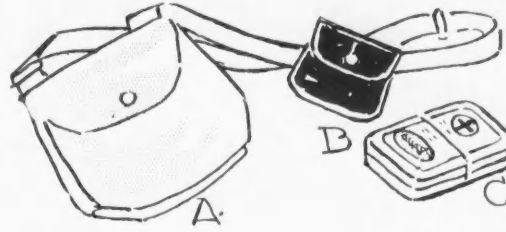
It is to be understood, however, that this is not a resort for invalids, but just what it says—a summer camp for small persons whose parents are obliged to be away from them, but who wish them to have a happy summer in the healthiest environment. Now, even a grown-up cannot find Fairyland in the city—but to keep small persons in the midst of dust and noise in the summer months is sheer folly. Just think of not being where you can walk on the grass and pluck the dandelions and go to see the white chickens. Everything is lovely in this retreat at Rouge Hills—and by lunch time you have acquired an appalling appetite. There is nothing quite so dull as "lessons" in this nursery camp, but there is a nice girl present, an expert in kindergarten work, who answers all S.O.S. calls for amusement. Now, with a nurse to see that you do not fall a victim to germs and a kindergarten specialist to provide you diversion, it is impossible for a small person to fall sick or become dull. Then you have such air to breathe as makes a deep-breathing exercise the jolliest of games; and the water you drink is the purest obtainable, while the pasteurized milk makes your efforts to "reduce" quite ridiculous.

Of course, you cannot linger indefinitely in this Fairyland of three bungalows and a barn with a rainy-day play room; but, as you drive away, you envy the youngsters who have weeks and weeks of this nursery camp.

FOR some years, there has been no work of fiction from Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler. Hence, the recent announcement of her death almost startled those who once found her "Concerning Isabel Carnaby" an entertaining novel. Miss Fowler became the wife of a well-known professor,

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Mr. Felkin, some years ago; but she was always referred to by her maiden name. She was the daughter of Sir Henry Fowler, a prominent Liberal statesman, whose brother, the late Dr. Charles Fowler, lived in London, Ontario. Miss Fowler was the author of several novels and of many short stories, but "Concerning Isabel Carnaby" remains her most notable contribution to literature. It was a book which sparkled with fun, and contained not a line of malice. It was in her evocation of the secondary or humble characters that Miss Fowler excelled. One might forget Isabel and her charming lover; but one could not forget Martha, the pious domestic, or Clutterbuck, the gardener, who declared: "Man app'ints; but there's One Above what disapp'ints." As for Martha, her ability in confusing scriptural references was remarkable. In a sudden burst of humility she said to her mistress: "We're nothing but rags of unrighteousness hanging on barren fig trees." In fact, Martha was a daily treat, whose comments on her fellow-beings were masterpieces of analysis. After all, one book which amuses and stimulates thousands of readers is an achievement worth while. Dr. Samuel Johnson, who usually knew what he was talking about, said that a good book is one which makes life more bearable. Then, Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler certainly produced more than one book which may justly be called good,—filled with sunshine and clean mirth. Yet none of her characters had that mechanical gladness which made "Pollyanna" a ghastly child.

Love to thee filletly my innermost being, as wine pervadeth water, as fragrance pervadeth resin, as sap minglith itself with liquid. And thou, thou hasteneth to see thy beloved as the steed rusheth to the field of battle. Heaven hath formed her love, as the flame taketh hold on the straw; and his longing lie unto the hawk as he swoopeth down.

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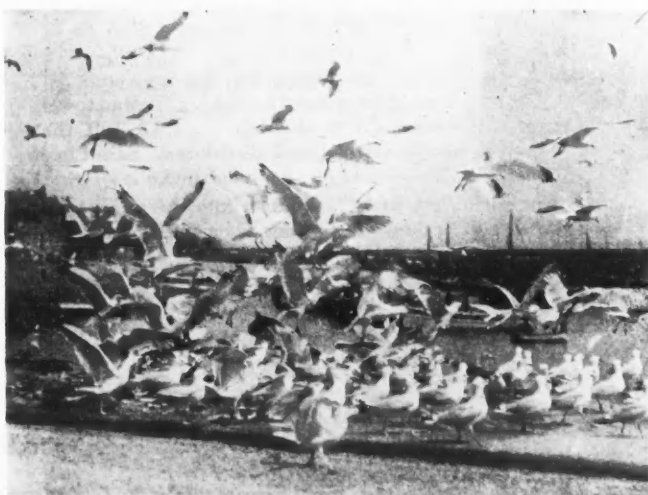
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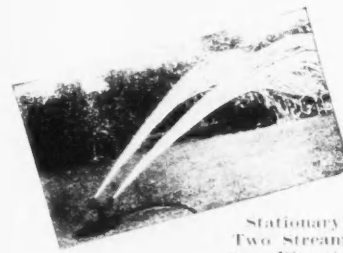
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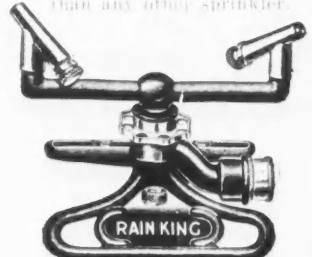
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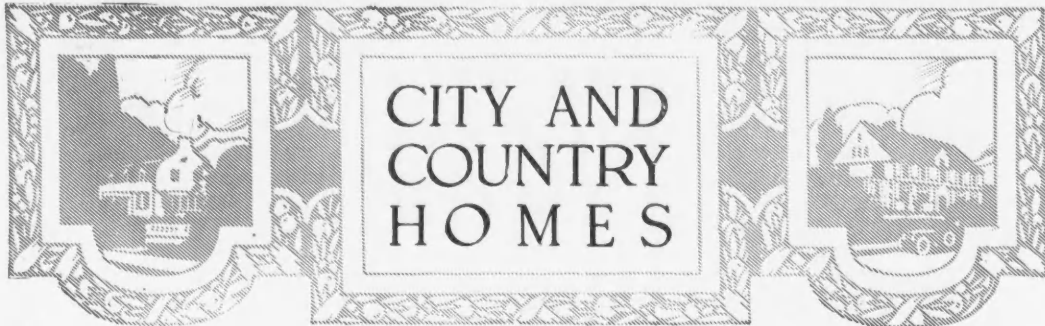
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When I look back upon my boyhood I like to think that I was successively an engine driver, a tramcar conductor, a sailor, an actor, and then for four years successively Foreign Secretary of this country and Prime Minister.—*The Archbishop of Canterbury.*

Had we never lov'd see kindly,
Had we never lov'd see blindly,
Never met, or never parted,
We had ne'er been broken-hearted.
—Burns.



Cloisonne

By
Marjorie Elliott Wilkins

TO WRITE about an object of art is not necessarily to write about an inanimate thing. When one holds a colourful bit of cloisonné to the light and warms to its beauty of line and exquisite detail, one cannot forget the hands which fashioned it; the artist who exulted as the tedious hours gave birth to a thing of beauty.

It was when Byzantium smiled on the arts that craftsmen began to appreciate the possibilities of enamel as a medium for creating beautiful wares. Then, dark bearded men in

or chalice. Then he took very fine almost minute ribbons of gold, and with delicate pliers and deft fingers he fashioned leaves and scrolls and religious motifs to fit the outlines of the design on the metal. As he twisted the tiny wires into place, he

the little partitions of metal began to show between the colours, and when at last the long and tedious process of polishing was completed, there was a hard, smooth surface, an exquisite combination of colour and fine gold lines.

It was more than a thousand years ago when the Byzantine workman made his cloisonné with its bright colours and somewhat large designs, but the method of manufacture has changed very little through all those years, even though the art has come



A pair of cloisonné covered bowls in the design of A Thousand Flowers. (Roric-Birks, Limited)

their loose scant garments, began to fashion copper and gold and silver into bowls and crosses and chalices for the churches, ornamenting them with the vivid colours which their natures craved, and which could be produced so brilliantly in enamels.

But the making of cloisonné was by no means simple craft. First it was necessary to produce the glass or silicate from which the enamel was made, and which was heated in a crucible to a molten mass. Then the colour was added in the form of metallic oxides. It was on these metallic oxides that the brilliance of colour and the desired opacity depended, reds which equalled the brilliance of the ruby, blues with all the cold gleam of a sapphire, yellows with the brilliance of the sun, greens which might have come from the heart of an emerald or the soft slopes of an olive orchard. The Byzantine colours were wonderful although for the most part they were primaries, with only an occasional soft tone.

When the workman had prepared his small lumps of coloured enamel, he set about creating a design on the vessel of precious metal which he had made. With a fine instrument he scratched the lines on his bowl

soldered them onto the design. Eventually each little line was covered by a small, upstanding partition of ribbed wire, and a large portion of the long and delicate task was completed.

Then the craftsman took his little lumps of coloured enamel, and broke them up, one at a time, as he needed a certain colour. With a pestle and mortar, he crushed the glassy material into a fine sand. All the enamel which had become dust, and so fine that it might cause even the faintest cloudiness to the enamel, was carefully washed out. Then each little space between the wire filled with enamel of the desired colour, and the whole was fired. During this process the enamel shrank, so that when it was cooled, it was necessary to add another layer, and to repeat the process again and again until the little spaces had been entirely filled, and none of the little ribbons of wire showed.

It was hard to detect the loveliness of the finished article at this stage. But the craftsman took a piece of lead, and some pumice and water or oil, according to his particular tastes and the desired finish and began to smooth down the surface. Gradually

under the hands, clumsy or delicate of craftsmen of a dozen countries. Only the quality of the enamel has improved, and the range of colour has become more varied.

But, a fine art does not wear well under the harsh treatment of poverty, and when the protection of wealthy patrons was no longer available in Constantinople, the art waned. But, not for long. Soon it cropped up at Limoges, in France, where several workmen whose fingers longed to work with the beautiful colours, sought to revive the art. Nimble fingers accustomed themselves to the intricate bending of the fine wires. Beautiful designs were created, and the craftsmen of France left their work upon the development of the craft, and to the ecclesiastical pieces of the past, they added ornaments and snuff boxes and little jewel cases.

The ships which had been plying the seven seas carried among their cargoes, pieces of the exquisite cloisonné ware to the ports of Cathay, and those Emperors who were true patrons of the arts, appreciated the beauty of the innovation, and gradually their craftsmen had coiled the minute cloisons into the shapes



Left—A cloisonné jar in which the reds predominate. Right—Chrysanthemums against an azure sky inspired this vase. The ware is cloisonné. (Roric-Birks, Limited)



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is delicious
when made with
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Choice Blends

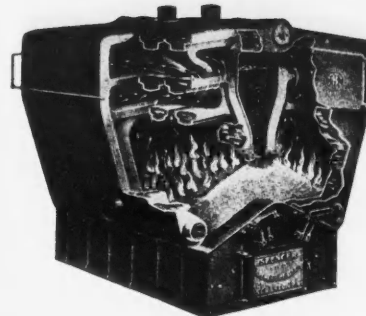


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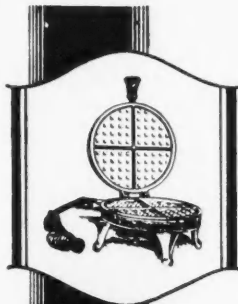
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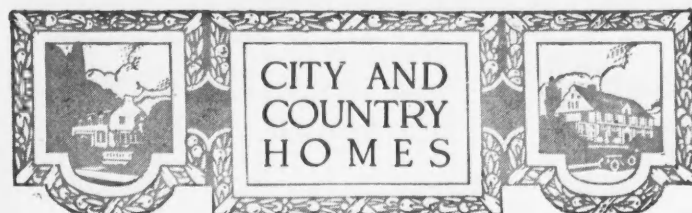
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and symbols of China. The dragon took his place among the designs which were intricate with religious emblems.

But the seas separating China and Japan are not wide, and in the land of many flowers, the making of cloisonné flourished greatly. There it is known as Shippo, representing the seven precious wares, gold, silver, emerald, coral, agate, crystal, and pearl. The artistic Nipponese took the ware and made it after his own highly artistic designs. In a veritable kaleidoscope of colour he fashioned the plum tree as an emblem of good fortune, the crane as a symbol of longevity, and the bamboo, the cherry tree, and the iris. One piece became the bowl of a thousand flowers. On many the dragon was depicted with all the various tokens of that chimera. The sacred heights of his beloved Fusuyama appealed to the Japanese craftsman as very suitable for designs in cloisonné. On ornaments for Buddhist and Shinto temples, wonderful and unique symbolical designs have been cleverly coiled from the fine ribbon wires. Representing the festival of happiness, the chrysanthemum has been a much used motif.

The Japanese cloisonné has devel-

oped into a large commercial enterprise, and from that artistic land comes most of the modern supply. The very delicate nature of the craft adapts it to the East, even as it renders it commercially impossible to the Occident. A very small piece entails months of tedious, painstaking, artistic work. Some of the larger pieces, such as the large ice box in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London must have entailed years of meticulous labour. There is a single plate in this article which is quite eighteen inches across, the

open the way to the ingress of disease. For the ensuing few months a good mulch of peatmoss or dead leaves will be especially helpful to newly planted coniferous and broad-leaved evergreens. The soil about their roots must be kept reasonably moist and cool to offset the loss by evaporation through the top growth and also to encourage as much as may be the formation of new and active rootlets.

While we're on the subject of moisture supply, it is well to remember that the Japanese Iris is one of those plants that strongly object to being dried out during the growing season. It is not necessary that it be given bog conditions, but it does prefer more water than most other occupants of the herbaceous border. This preference is especially marked during the weeks before and after flowering.

This matter of special growth encouragement is often the cause of the difference between a fine garden and



A DELIGHTFUL PLATE IN STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY
It is of cream colored earthenware with painted design of fruit (Wedgwood).

whole completely covered with an intricate and highly artistic design. A similar example is to be seen in the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology at Toronto.

Very fine cloisonné, either ancient or modern is polished to such a degree that should one part be moistened, it would be difficult to distinguish the wet part from the dry. Obviously such a finish belongs to a work of art, a piece which has occupied the hands of a careful and artistic craftsman for many long months; its very beauty, though, it is evidence of the pleasure which that craftsman had taken in his work.

one that is no more than ordinary. Sometimes it is purely chemical in character, as illustrated by the use of nitrate of soda, especially in the vegetable plantings. Nitrate of soda is not long-lived as a soil-improver, but it does force quick growth.

Plant trees, shrubs, and hardy flowers as soon as possible. Leave tender annuals and evergreens until last, since evergreens are still dormant and the annuals object to late frost.

Sheep manure is a good fertilizer for damp places, because it does not hold moisture.

In the Summer Garden

IT IS important to the future success of the Peony plants that they carry plenty of foliage through the summer and until frost kills it off in autumn. Unless most of the leaves remain intact during this period the natural balance between roots and top growth will be impaired and there cannot be normal development and storing up of energy for next season. So, in cutting blooms, leave at least one or two foliage branches remaining on each stalk. If the plants are of normal size this will still enable you to cut stalks of good length whose remainders, together with those smaller shoots which do not flower, will carry enough leaves.

And speaking of cutting flowers, be sure to use a sharp instrument, whatever the type you are gathering. Clean cuts on either herbaceous or woody plants mean the minimum of damage to the remaining parts, and this reacts to the future benefit of the garden.

By this time many of the roses are coming into bud, which reminds us that a little extra stimulation of the bushes may be in order if we want the maximum of color beauty in the blossoms. One of the most successful of tonics for this purpose, in the case of roses and other flowers as well, is manure water applied slowly to the soil around each plant.

In view of the rather hectic agitation against the Asiatic beetle, led by the Plant Quarantine Board, it is interesting to note that where these insects have caused occasional brown patches in lawns (about the only damage with which they can justly be charged) a single application of arsenate of lead will annihilate them.

Lawn mowing is usually a weekly necessity this month, which leads to a timely repetition of the warning to be careful that the bark of trees and shrubs is not injured by collision with the mower. Even a careful workman will occasionally strike things with the wheel or hub of the machine as he works around them, unless he is especially cautioned. Injuries of this nature not only disfigure the victim but, if they are even moderately deep,



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Announcements
BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS
MARRIAGES - DEATHS
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BIRTHS
Born to Mr. and Mrs. William Leslie Knowles (nee Edythe Stewart) in Windsor, Ontario, June 25th, a daughter, Barbara Stewart.

ENGAGEMENTS
The engagement is announced of Mary Edeline, daughter of Mr. W. H. C. Mussen, to Mr. Andrew Ralph Wilson, son of Mr. Charles Wilson, of Hamilton, Ontario; the marriage to take place later in the summer.

The marriage of Miss Joan Seymour Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Campbell, Bedford Road, Toronto, to Capt. C. A. A. Robertson, Scots Guards will take place in England on August 12.

Mrs. Max Haas and her children were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Haas in Cobourg July 6. Mr. Max Haas has been on a fishing trip in the north.



Mr. and Mrs. George Blaikie, of Toronto, left last week-end for Metis.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Martin, of Toronto, left recently by motor to spend the summer at Metis.

Dean and Mrs. Playfair McMurrich are again in Toronto from Gananoque where they were for several days.

The marriage of Mary Augusta Stewart Houston, daughter of the late Mr. Stewart Houston and Mrs. Houston, of Cluny Avenue, Toronto, to Gilbert Bagnani, son of the late General Bagnani, at one time A.D.C. to King Victor Emmanuel, and of the Italian Legation in London, England, and of Madame

lace down the middle. The bridal veil of white tulle and rose point, which had been worn by her mother, was close fitting on the shapely dark head, and held with a circlet of orange blossoms and small clusters of the blossoms at each side. She carried a superb bouquet of lily-of-the-valley with a centre of orchids. The bride was preceded up the aisle by the ushers, Messrs. John Macdonald, Mr. James Strath, Mr. Allan Gibbons, Mr. James Goldie and Mr. John McKay. Then came the very pretty bridesmaids, Miss Dorothy Harding, Miss Margaret Aitkin, Miss Mary Northway, and Miss Josephine Klotz, of Ottawa, in delightful gowns of pink silk net with flowers, and large bows at the back. The gowns were sleeveless and

Kee, Miss Elizabeth Counsel, of Hamilton, Miss Katherine and Miss Marjorie Jarvis, of New York, and Miss Doris Rykert, sister of the bridegroom, also from New York. The best man was Dr. Philip Greey, and the ushers, Mr. Charles L. Gundy, brother of the bride; Mr. Horace H. P. Lewis, Mr. Arthur Gosling, Mr. W. A. Phillips, Mr. Duncan Campbell, Mr. Jack Ityrie and Mr. Alfred Gundy. A reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents on Russell Hill Road, where Mrs. Gundy, wearing a gown of parchment shade silk lace, with wrap of georgette trimmed with beige fox, received with the bride and bridegroom. Mrs. Rykert, mother of the bridegroom, was in beige lace with georgette coat and beige hat. Her flowers were orchids and lily-of-the-valley. Later, Dr. and Mrs. Rykert left for Montreal, to sail for London, where the bridegroom is to take up post-graduate work. The bride travelled in an ensemble of pale gray blue, the dress of *crepe romaine*, and the coat of cloth with gray fox collar and cuffs.

Mrs. Stewart Houston, of Cluny Avenue, Toronto, entertained at dinner on Thursday night of last week for the guests at her daughter's wedding.

The Prince of Wales entertained at dinner on July 3, for the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, the Hon. W. D. Ross and Mrs. Ross, who have been in England. The Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Ross are leaving London on Friday for Paris, and sail on July 6 for Canada.

Sir Joseph and Lady Flavell, of Queen's Park, Toronto, left on Friday of last week to spend the summer at Swannanoa Lodge, Sturgeon Point, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Barrett and family, their son-in-law and daughter, left next day for Sturgeon Point.

Lady Eaton, of Toronto, and her sons, Messrs. Timothy C. John David and Edgar, and her daughters, Misses Florence, Mary and Evelyn, leave this week for their island, Kawanday, Lake Rossseau, Muskoka.

Mrs. W. H. B. Aikins, of Bloor Street, West, Toronto, leaves this week to spend the summer at Kennebunk, Maine.

Lady Eaton, of Ardwell, Toronto, who recently returned to Toronto from abroad, entertained at a very enjoyable garden party on Friday afternoon of last week at her country place, Villa Elton, Eaton Hall Farm, Kings. Lady Eaton and her three sons, Mr. Timothy Eaton, Mr. John David Eaton and Mr. Edgar Eaton, cordially received the many guests. Lady Eaton smart in a Paris gown of Lavin green with self-embroideries and a becoming small Bangkok straw hat in the same shade. She also wore for ornament jade beads with a jade pendant. Her wrap was of black crepe. House and grounds were most attractively arranged and decorated with flowers, and music was played throughout the pleasant afternoon. Those present included Sir William Mulock, Mrs. H. J. Fisk, Hon. Howard Ferguson, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Miss Margaret and Miss Norah Eaton, Mr. Jack W. Erskine and Mr. Alan Eaton, Mrs. E. Y. Eaton, Miss Mortimer Clark, Mr. John Eaton, Col. and Mrs. J. B. MacLean, Mrs. George Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Wood, Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Ross, Mrs. Chillas, Mrs. H. A. Richardson, Mr. Malcolm Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Dillworth, Lady Hearst, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Leadley, Mr. and Mrs. H. McGee, Mrs. E. B. Ryckman, Hon. Lincoln Goldie, Mrs. Goldie, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. McCaul, Mrs. John McCaul, Gen. and Mrs. C. M. Mitchell, Dr. Frederick Winnett, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. Draper Dodge, Dr. and Mrs. Tedbrook, Dr. and Mrs. MacNeil, Mr. and Mrs. Towell, Mrs. Walter Massey, Mrs. Edward Cayley, Miss Sylvia Cayley, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Barlow, Mrs. Frank McMahon, Mayor and Mrs. McBride, Mrs. A. W. Austin, Miss Austin, Major and Mrs. Boone, Col. and Mrs. George Nasmith, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Wedd, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fennell, Mr. George McLean, Madame Goudie, Mrs. W. Dobie, Dr. and Mrs. Fricker, Mrs. Glenholme Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Boris Hambourg, Major and Mrs. Hastings-Trew, Miss Nadine Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Draper Wyllie, Miss Helen Gurney, Prof. Keyes, Miss Elizabeth Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Horsfall, Mrs. P. E. Doolittle, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur VanKoughnet, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Huestis, Mrs. W. A. Kemp, Dr. Ernest MacMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Barrett, Miss Freda Laidlaw, Mr. and Mrs. Melville White, Miss Ethel Shepherd, Mrs. William Hyslop, the Misses Jane and Dora McMahon, Mrs. William Bonden, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Coulthard, the Misses Coulthard, Miss Margaret Austin, Mr. and Mrs. William Merry, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brown, Mrs. R. J. Fleming, Dr. and Mrs. Fred Marlow, Mrs. W. J. Sheppard, Miss Eleanor Sheppard, of Coldwater.

Mrs. Lilian Snowball, who has been the guest of Mrs. Malcolm Hope, Perth, Ontario, for the past month, is now in Toronto. Miss Snowball will spend the remainder of the summer in New Brunswick.

Mrs. J. Harvey Johnson, of Toronto, with her little daughter, Jean, is spending the summer with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Kennedy, at Rockcliffe, Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Samuel are returning this month to Toronto from England, where they have been for several months.



MRS. W. D. ROSS, OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE, TORONTO who was recently presented to Her Majesty Queen Mary at Buckingham Palace, London, England.

Bagnani, of Rome, took place on Thursday afternoon of last week, June 27, in the presbytery of St. Peter's Church, Father Burke officiating. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. W. R. Houston, and a reception was held afterwards by the bride's mother at her residence on Cluny Avenue. Mrs. Houston wore a becoming gown of black chantilly lace over white satin, the draperies held at her left side with a rhinestone ornament, and black hat with gray feather toupie on the side. The bride who received with the bridegroom in front of the fireplace which was banked with ferns and masses of pink peonies and delphiniums, was very charming in a Paris gown of white satin with bateau neck and three flounces, long at the back. She wore a headpiece of pearls, a copy of the famous picture of Beatrice D'Este, with a long veil of white chiffon with rose point lace that had been worn by her grandmother Lady Robinson. Her slippers were of white satin. She carried a bouquet of white roses tied with white ribbon, and wore the bridegroom's present, a ruby and diamond brooch and a diamond ring, the gift of Madam Bagnani. Miss Elizabeth Ashworth and Miss Mary McLaren, the bridesmaids, were in frocks of pastel blue chiffon with long sleeves and wide draperies at the sides, shorter in front. Their hats were of natural larkie faced with blue. Their shoes were of blue satin and their bouquets of shaded blue delphiniums and gypsophila. They wore the bridegroom's gifts, Chinese rose jade carved pendants. Major Henry Walker, of Montreal, was best man and Mr. Anthony Adamson, the usher. The library was done with a profusion of deep rose peonies, and ferns were massed at the corner of the stairway. In the diningroom, hung with rose color delphiniums and peonies were the decorations. In the garden a large marquee was done with rose peonies and gypsophila. The wedding cake on a table in the centre, was crowned with lilies. The bride's going away gown was a Vionnet model of dark blue crepe trimmed with lighter shade with long sash effect from the left shoulder, small blue Bangkok hat with the lighter blue. Dr. and Mrs. Bagnani left on a motor trip and will occupy Mrs. Stewart Houston's house in Muskoka for their honeymoon, and will leave at the end of August for England and Italy. It is interesting to know that Dr. Bagnani's mother was formerly Miss Dewar, of Port Hope, Ontario.

of deep *décolleté*, and a cascade of pink silk flowers with touches of blue fell from the waist line at the left side. They wore long white kid gloves, their slippers were of blue satin, their very becoming hats of pink mohair with twists of blue velvet about the crowns, and large knots with ends at the sides of blue velvet. Their bouquets were of pink roses, blue corn flowers, and gypsophila, and were very beautiful. The Rev. R. J. Wilson, assisted by the Rev. J. B. Paulin, performed the ceremony. Miss A. Trotter was at the organ, and Mrs. Harry Hodggets sang. Mr. Robert Barr acted as best man to the bridegroom. Following the ceremony at the church Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Selby — the latter in beige lace with hat to match and bouquet of orchids — with the bride and bridegroom, received the guests at their attractive residence in Rosedale. Mrs. Anderson very smart in a beautiful ensemble of bisque georgette, the long coat deeply inset above the hem with open work silk embroideries, and having long scarf ends finished with fox fur in the same tone. She wore a very modish large hat of boku straw in the same tones with a flounce of lace on the wide brim, shoes and stockings in bisque and carried a bouquet of pink roses. Refreshments were served from a large marquee on the lawn in the garden and here the Rev. J. B. Paulin proposed the health of the bride in a pleasant and cordial speech, the bridegroom responding cleverly for her. Other speeches were made by Sir William Hearst, Dr. Herbert Bruce, the bride's father, Dr. Anderson, and the Rev. R. J. Wilson. Dr. and Mrs. Selby went away by motor, the bride travelling in an ensemble of *bois de rose* with hat to match. On their return to Toronto they will reside on Oriole Parkway.

The marriage of Miss Aimee Isabel Gundy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gundy, of Toronto, to Dr. Harold Edmund Rykert, son of Dr. and Mrs. Rykert, of Dundas, took place on Saturday afternoon, June 29, in Timothy Eaton Memorial Church, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Sedgewick officiating. Dr. H. A. Fricker played the wedding music, and the choir was in attendance. Palms and ferns and a profusion of flowers were used to decorate the church. The choir loft was massed with the ferns and tall standards of pink and white peonies and blue delphiniums; the same flowers used to mark the guest section of the church. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of ivory bridal satin made in princess style, with train cut from the long blouse above the waist. The skirt was long, cut in scallops and bordered with tulle, and at the back there was a panel of rose point lace. Her veil of rose point lace was arranged in cap effect with a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of white orchids and lily of the valley. There were seven bridesmaids, frocked alike in gowns of forget-me-not blue *soufflé de soie*, with close fitting bodices and long sleeves. The skirts fell in circular flounces. A pretty detail was the capes at the back. They wore large Bangkok hats trimmed with blue ribbon to match their gowns, and carried bouquets of mixed flowers in pastel tones. The bridesmaids were Miss Isabel Rose, Miss Margaret Denton, Mrs. John Mc-

A very pretty wedding took place on Saturday afternoon, June 29, at Rosedale Presbyterian Church, Huntley Street, Toronto, when Katharine Elizabeth, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Anderson, of South Drive, Rosedale, Toronto, became the bride of Dr. David Longland Selby, of Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Selby, of Simcoe, Ontario. The church was attractively decorated with pink peonies, roses and gypsophila at each window, standards filled with the same flowers marked, at intervals, the pews for the guests, and palms and ferns were grouped about the choir stalls and altar. The bride, who was given away by her father, was a charming figure in her Princess robe of egg shell satin, the skirt short in front, with long train of the satin having a large inset design of lovely

Facts About Tea series—No. 1.

Tea - its origin

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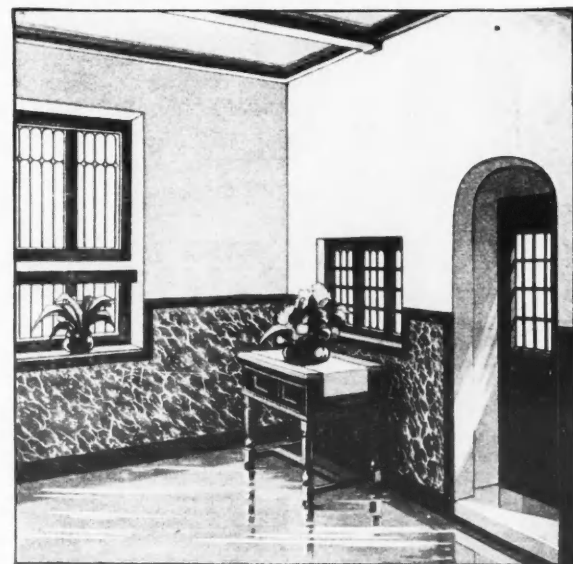
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Among Toronto guests at the opening of the Royal Muskoka Hotel were: Mrs. Marion Haas and family, Mrs. R. L. Innes and family, Mrs. D. M. Galloway, Mrs. F. T. Dryden, Mrs. N. A. Sinclair, Miss Shepherd, Mrs. H. J. Leishman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cecil Lee, Mr. Henry Gooderham and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Edmonds, Mr. and Mrs. W. Nichols, Mr. H. A. Baldwin, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Johnston, Mr. Wm. M. McCausland and family, Mrs. W. J. Kernohan and family, Mrs. F. B. Allen, Mrs. W. S. Rough and Mrs. J. W. Somers, Dr. Roy A. Bond and party, Mrs. M. I. Gardiner, Mr. H. E. Gatos, Col. and Mrs. Reginald Pellatt, Miss A. Munro, Mrs. Christie, Mrs. W. E. Radcliff and family, Mrs. G. F. Cudmore and family, Mr. Glyn Osler, Mrs. Wm. MacMillan, Mrs. J. P. Owens, Mrs. Jas. Moncur and daughter, Hamilton; Mrs. Jas. White, Hamilton; Mr. F. White, Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Grasett, Blair, Ont.; Mrs. A. R. Goldie, Galt, Ont.; Miss D. Loveaux, Oshawa, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Hall, Toronto, and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Dixon, Mrs. Geo. Hagarty, Miss S. Might, Col. B. M. Green and family, Col. and Mrs. John Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Gundy, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph King, Lt.-Col. Grasett.

Professor and Mrs. W. P. M. Kennedy, of Spadina Road, Toronto, have left for their place on Mary Lake. Later they will spend some time at Quebec, where Professor Kennedy will be the guest of the Canadian Bar Association and address their annual meeting.

Miss Helen Wilson gave a very delightful bridge party on Wednesday evening at the family residence on Queen Square, Saint John, in honor of Dr. and Mrs. T. P. Haviland, of Philadelphia, whose marriage took place recently. Mrs. Harold G. Wood, Mrs. Dodge Rankine, Mr. C. Leslie Peters and Mr. James V. Russell were the lucky prize winners. Supper was served at a late hour. Mrs. Alexander Wilson presiding over the very pretty table which was adorned with white lilacs and pink tulips and green tapers in silver candlesticks. The guests included Dr. and Mrs. Haviland, Mr. and Mrs. James V. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Leslie Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Dodge Rankine, Mrs. Harold T. Wood, Mr. Gordon Wilson and Mr. George Wilson.

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Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Haas, of St. George Street, Toronto, are at their summer place, Strathmore, in Cobourg.

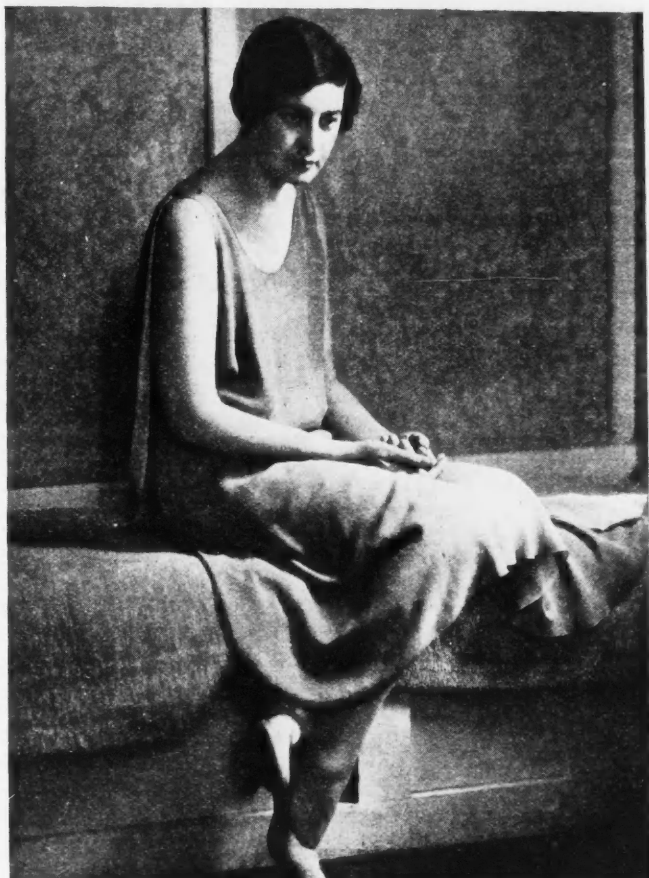
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gibbons, of Toronto, and Miss Kathleen Gibbons, accompanied by Miss Anne Bastedo, are at the Bigwin Inn, Lake of Bays.

Mrs. de Leigh Wilson, of Toronto, entertained at a luncheon on Friday of last week for Mrs. Charles Patterson, of Montreal, who came to Toronto for the Walker-Wright wedding. Mrs. Patterson has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Alfred Wright, of Crescent Road, Rosedale.

Mrs. A. G. Northway, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Tuesday night of last week for Miss Katherine Anderson, Dr. D. L. Selby and their bridal party. Mr. James Goldie gave a supper dance at the Royal York Hotel on Wednesday night of last week for Miss

Mrs. R. I. Towers, Mrs. D. M. Robertson, Mrs. Tice Bastedo, Mrs. Ralph King, Miss Edith Cosby, Mrs. A. N. Mitchell, Mrs. H. A. Richardson, Miss Elsie Michie, Mrs. H. Watts, Mrs. A. Barker, Mrs. H. D. Burns, Mrs. Stikeman, Mrs. D. Gingsmith, Mrs. A. P. Burritt.

A lovely wedding took place on June 27 at noon in Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, when Miss Christiana Munroe Sneath Stewart, second daughter of the Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, and Mrs. Stewart, became the bride of Mr. Wilfrid Marshall, son of the late Lieut.-Col. J. A. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall, of Halifax, N.S. The church was beautifully decorated with peonies and palms. The ceremony was performed by the rector, the Rev. E. Frank Salmon. The service was fully choral under the direction of the organist, Mr. George Crawford. The bridal party was met at the door by the



MISS EVELYN LUCAS MARSHALL

Who became the bride of Mr. Thomas Kelso Laidlaw, in Vancouver, on June 22. Miss Marshall is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Marshall, and Mr. Laidlaw is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Laidlaw, all of Vancouver.

—Photo by Bridgeman.

Anderson and Dr. Selby and their choir who preceded them up the aisle singing "The Voice that Breathed O'er Eden." The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of ivory crepe, the bodice and sleeves of lace and the skirt flounced with crepe de chine and lace, finished at the waist with a girdle of pearls. There was a court train, the upper part of lace and the lower part of crepe, embroidered in seed pearls, in a true-lover's knot design. The long tulle veil was embroidered in silk rows of orange blossoms and falling gracefully to the end of her long train. She carried a shower bouquet of cream roses and lilies-of-the-valley. She was attended by her sister, Miss Rose Stewart, as maid of honor, and by one bridesmaid, Miss Marjorie Hutchinson. Both were frocked alike in orchid georgette with lace, and lace jackets were worn over the dress, orchid mohair hats trimmed with lace were worn, and they carried bouquets of yellow roses. Mr. Gerald Marshall of Halifax, a brother of the bridegroom, was groomsmen and the ushers were Mr. Russell Stewart, a brother of the bride, Mr. Hugues Lapointe, Mr. Fawcett Heenan, Dr. George Hutchinson and Mr. Peter Aylen. Mrs. Stewart, mother of the bride, wore a handsome, draped gown of French gray silk lace with a gray mohair hat trimmed with cream lace, and a corsage bouquet of lily-of-the-valley and pink roses. Miss J. Sneath, of Woodstock, an aunt of the bride, was dressed in powder blue flowered chiffon, with a gray lace hat and corsage bouquet of pink roses. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, Echo Drive, and later Mr. and Mrs. Marshall left for a tour of Nova Scotia, the bride travelling in a smart ensemble of blue. The dress of crepe and coat of French wool, with a small hat of the same tone. On their return they will reside at Powell Avenue, Ottawa. Among the out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Davidson, of Toronto; Mrs. Orley Lockhart and Mrs. Henry Sneath, of Alexandria, and Dr. W. Mackay, of Halifax, N.S.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan MacLaren, of Toronto, left last week to spend the summer in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Middleton Lee, the latter formerly Miss Isobel Lockhart, are returning to Toronto this week after spending their honeymoon at Lake Placid, and in Quebec.

Mrs. Humphrey Calquhoun, of Lower Avenue, Toronto, who with her little son, Ian, is at her father's, Mr. Miller Lash's farm on the Kingston Road, is leaving for her place in Muskoka on July 15. Mrs. Calquhoun will entertain a large party of friends in Muskoka over the August week-end holiday.

Mrs. F. H. Phippen, of Toronto, presented prizes and entertained the players at luncheon on Wednesday afternoon of last week at the Hunt Club. Mrs. Hamilton Burns won the 18-hole prize, Mrs. Cowan, Oshawa, and Mrs. Rogers tied for the 9-hole. Mrs. Rogers winning. Those present included, Mrs. Arthur Miles, Mrs. Erskine Hoskin, Winnipeg; Mrs. Gordon Hoskin, Mrs. Gordon Phippen, Mrs. Donald Ross, Mrs. Arthur Barnard, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. W. G. More, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Shirley Denison, Miss Helene Fraser, Mrs. Dwight Turner, Miss Maule, Miss Hoskin, Mrs. Norman Bastedo, the Misses Fowlds, Mrs. R. J. Christie, Mrs. Walter Barwick, Mrs. John Tice,

Mrs. A. M. Huestis, of Toronto, entertained at an enjoyable garden party on Thursday afternoon of last week, in her delightful garden at Birch-Knoll, Mount Pleasant Road, and received the guests in a becoming gown of delphinium blue georgette and blue lace, black hat with water-lilies, long jewelled earrings and rope of pearls. Mrs. Denison Taylor received with her, Mrs. Napier Simpson and Mrs. Miles Miller, two of the hostess's daughters, assisted in entertaining the guests. Mrs. Simpson was in a blue georgette with white hat and Mrs. Miller was smart in beige crepe remains, with green hat. In the blue dining room, Mrs. Napier Simpson and Mrs. Miles Miller presided at tea. The table was effectively done with candelaria and delphiniums, and blue candles in silver candelabra. In the dining room, Mrs. Norman Beal, Mrs. C. H. Rogers and Mrs. Donald Ross, assisted

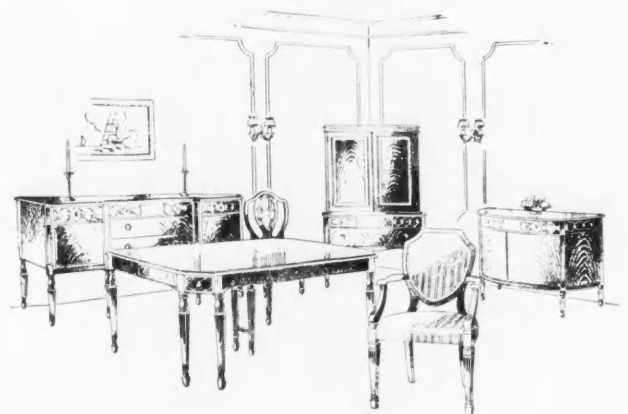
Mrs. Newton, Miss Jane Fleet, Miss Elsie Kingman and Miss Louise Fraser motored to Toronto recently and were the guests for a short time of Mrs. Reginald Geary.

Miss Rita Cosby is again in Toronto after several weeks spent in British Columbia.

Mrs. Glyn Osler, of Toronto, left this week to spend the summer at Metis.

Simpson Galleries of Fine Furniture

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Dining room suite or occasional piece—the seeker after period furniture will find them in Simpson's Galleries of Fine Furniture — ornate Jacobean Suites, graceful Queen Anne chairs, frail French painted furniture, reminiscent of the courtly days of Louis XIV. and XV.—all carefully executed reproductions of the works of the master craftsmen of these periods.

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by Miss Phyllis Rogers and Mary Taylor, looked after the guests, who included, Major Miles Miller, Dr. and Mrs. Alex. McKenzie, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. S. McCullough, Dr. and Mrs. Gordon Bates, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Huestis, Mrs. F. H. Torrington, Dr. Katherine Woodhouse, Dr. Edna Guest, Mrs. H. W. Beatty, Mrs. Herbert Jarvis, Mrs. R. S. Williams, Miss Melkiohn, Mrs. Charles Porter, Mrs. C. B. Proctor, Mrs. H. C. Moore, Mrs. Mackay Lumsden, Miss Belle Thompson, Miss Hornbrook, Miss V. Hornbrook, Mrs. W. H. Becker, Mrs. W. R. Jackson, Mrs. S. G. Faulkner, Mrs. J. A. Martin, Mrs. M. L. Irving, Mrs. Hattie A. Stevens, Miss Betty Knisley, Mrs. B. B. Dutton, Mrs. U. L. McFarland, Mrs. F. S. Baker and Mrs. Dean Parker.

Lady Montagu Allan, of Montreal, has been a visitor in Toronto for a few days, guest of Mr. Alfred Beardmore of St. George Street, to meet her sister-in-law, Mrs. Gordon MacKenzie, with her two children, recently arrived in Toronto from abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. McAuley, of Toronto, are leaving on the 10th for Jasper Park, Victoria and Vancouver. They will be in the West till the end of August.

Mrs. Charles Baldwin and Miss Betty Baldwin, of Toronto, who recently returned from Europe, are at their summer place at Shanty Bay.

Dr. G. B. Grotta, of Florence, Italy, who has been the guest of Dr. and Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, in Toronto, left last week for Montreal and Ottawa, en route to Florence.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. W. D. Ross with Capt. E. W. Haldenby, A.D.C., were at the Mayfair Hotel, London. The party attended the races at Epsom on June 7. The Lieutenant-Governor, Mrs. Ross and Capt. Haldenby had lunch with the Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas and Mrs. Freeman-Thomas at their residence in St. John's Wood, London, on June 6, and afterward saw the Royal Military Tournament at Olympia with Capt. and Mrs. Freeman-Thomas and Lady Forbes Robertson. The Lieutenant-Governor, Mrs. Ross and Capt. Haldenby recently spent a week-end with Lord Beaverbrook at Cherley Court, Leatherhead.

Mrs. Welland D. Woodruff, and Master Welland Woodruff, DeVaux Hall, St. Catharines, and Mrs. Woodruff's niece, Miss Mary Foster, are sailing from Montreal on Saturday, July 6th, in the S.S. Laurentic for England, where they will spend two months.

The Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Premier of British Columbia, and Mrs. Tolmie, of Victoria, B.C., have announced the engagement of their second daughter, Carolyn May, to Mr. John St. Clair Harvey, elder son of the late Mr. J. G. Russell Harvey, and Mrs. Russell Harvey, of "Ardmore," Leighwoods, Bristol, England.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan J. McDougald, of Toronto, and their daughter, Miss Nancy McDougald, are spending two weeks at Jasper Park.

Mrs. Newton, Miss Jane Fleet, Miss Elsie Kingman and Miss Louise Fraser motored to Toronto recently and were the guests for a short time of Mrs. Reginald Geary.

Miss Rita Cosby is again in Toronto after several weeks spent in British Columbia.

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THE PRICELESS PRIVILEGE OF PRIVACY
THE T-N TOILET

Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Gooch, who are now at their summer home at Big Bay Point, Lake Simcoe, entertained the members of the Rosedale Chapter to luncheon and afternoon tea on Tuesday, the 25th of June. The guests arrived by motor. Among those present were: Mrs. S. G. Beatty, Mr. Charles Willson, Mrs. Charles Willson, Mrs. I. D. Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Smallpeice, Mrs. J. A. McLeod, Mrs. Alex. Flusken, Mrs. Wynnes, Miss Ethel McKay, Mrs. George Watson, Mrs. W. Dobie, Miss K. Williamson, Mrs. W. Kieley, Mrs. Livingstone, Mrs. D. B. Hanna, Mrs. Geo. Dunbar, Miss Russel, Mrs. S. W. McKeown, Mrs. C.

A. Evans, Mrs. F. Dunbar, Mrs. Trow, Mrs. Francis Trotter, Miss Bessie Trotter, Mrs. J. C. Fisher, Mrs. Oile, of Los Angeles, Mrs. Nathan Mills, Mrs. Sam McBride, Mrs. Leonard Lumsden, Mrs. Owens, Mrs. Robert Doherty.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Beck, of Toronto, and their children sailed on July 2 from Quebec to visit the latter's sister, Mrs. Balfour-Haigh at Kellysdyde, Dollar, Scotland, and Mrs. W. Dobie, also a sister, at Dollarberg, Scotland.

Hon. Mr. Justice Orde, Mrs. Orde and their daughter, Mrs. Pope, leave early this month for Goderich, where they will spend the summer.



The Governor-General and Lady Willingdon were recently in Montreal from Quebec and were guests at luncheon of Lord and Lady Shaftnessy at their residence on Peel Street.

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Humphry Snow recently left for Quebec, whence they sail by the *Montcalm* for England. They will return to Ottawa early in October.

Mrs. R. O. Johnston, of Montreal, who is in England, was presented at her Majesty's June Court at Buckingham Palace, London.

Mrs. Walter Molson, of Montreal, Miss Naomi Molson, Master Walter K. Molson and Master Percy T. Molson

The marriage of Enid Muriel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Price, of Quebec, to the Rev. Sydney Waldron Williams, son of the Lord Bishop of Quebec, the Right Rev. Lennox Williams and Mrs. Williams, took place on Saturday afternoon, June 22, at three o'clock in the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Quebec. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion with lilies, ferns and palms, sprays of white lilies tied with white chiffon marked the guest pews. The Lord Bishop of Quebec, assisted by Venerable Archdeacon F. G. Scott and Rev. P. S. Abraham, performed the ceremony.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was gowned in ivory colored bridal satin cut on very simple

the bride, was gowned in beige lace with plain bodice and full skirt, the draperies caught at the side with a green ornament, a coat of brown chiffon with brown straw hat with beige velvet, and carried pink roses. Mrs. Lennox Williams, mother of the bridegroom, wore a black satin gown with blue trimmings and a small hat of bako straw to match and she carried a bouquet of red roses. Mrs. J. D. Gilmour, the bride's grandmother, was in blue georgette crepe under a coat of the same shade, and wore a small blue hat to match. Mrs. A. Wallace, sister of the bridegroom, wore a model gown of pale green crepe de chine with large hat of beige mohair; Miss Helen Price, sister of the bride, was in powder blue printed chiffon with small blue hat; Lady Price in a French gown of black lace with draperies at one side and black satin hat; Mrs. A. J. Price, blue flowered chiffon, with small black hat; Mrs. John Price, beige lace with large red hat of bako straw; Mrs. Bradshaw, of London, England, grey satin crepe with small black hat; Mrs. A. C. Price, blue crepe de chine with small fawn felt hat; Miss Betty Price, in peach flowered chiffon with hat to match, and Miss T. Price, a beige georgette model with black lace hat.

The out-of-town guests included, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wallace, Miss Anne Wallace, Master Jackie Wallace, of Grand-Mere; Colonel and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Jean Alexander, Master Jimmie Alexander, of Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Gilmour, the Misses Gilmour, Mr. John Gilmour, of Montreal; Mrs. R. Cumberland, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Wotherspoon, of Port Hope, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. Litchfield Speer, of Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. H. Morewood, of Grand-Mere; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Frith, Miss Barbara Frith, of Montreal; Miss Nora Smith and Miss Lillian Smith, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. G. Carrington Smith, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, of Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey Gilbert, of Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Ross, of LaTouche, Colonel and Mrs. Courtenay, of Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. D. Fisher, of Sackville, N.B.; and Dr. and Mrs. McGreer, of Lennoxville; Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Palmer and Mr. Edward Smith, of Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Abner Kingman, of Montreal, will leave the latter part of the month for Brittany, where they will join their daughters, and Mrs.

Walter Molson and Miss Elsie Kingman, who sailed recently in the *S.S. Montcalm* to spend the summer abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Kingman will visit their daughter, Mrs. Ross Sims, of Metis, for a short time before sailing.

Brig.-General J. B. White, of Montreal, Mrs. White and their two sons, Capt. Donald and Frank, sailed on Wednesday of last week in the *S.S. Montcalm* for England, where they will spend six weeks.

Mrs. William Wright, of Metcalf Avenue, Montreal, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Beal and their son, Robert, are spending the summer at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Miss Phyllis Ezerton, niece of Her Excellency, Lady Willingdon, recently left the Citadel, Quebec, to sail for England in the *S.S. Antonia*.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Griffith, of Vancouver, who arrived from England recently in the *S.S. Duchess of York*, were, while in Montreal, guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lindsay, Prince of Wales Terrace. Accompanied by Miss Marjorie Lindsay they left on Thursday night of last week for Vancouver.

EVER MOVING FORWARD

Following its established policy for the last forty years the Canadian Pacific announces still further improvements in the equipment of its passenger trains. With the resumption of the Trans-Canada Limited—the premier transcontinental train in America—came the announcement of the Solarium Cars with showers, valet service and vita glassed observation room. Now their noon train to Montreal leaving at 1.00 p.m. is equipped with a new type of coach. The double seat with which we are familiar has been redesigned to the extent that coach passengers have practically an individual seat. The upholstery is attractive and comfortable and there is ample rack space for baggage. These cars are steel throughout and of course contain smoking and toilet facilities.

For further information apply, City Ticket Office, Can. Pac. Bldg., King and Yonge Sts., Toronto, telephone Elgin 1261.



To enchanting NORTHWEST VACATIONLANDS

The NEW EMPIRE BUILDER

extra fast—extra fine—no extra fare



The New Electrified Cascade Tunnel Route

Saves a Business Day

This new companion train of the Oriental Limited affords the utmost in travel luxury over a route famed for historic interest and scenic beauty... Special Pullman equipment includes the largest, most perfectly-appointed sun room observation car ever built. Radio equipped, of course. Leaves Chicago daily, 9:00 p.m. for Glacier National Park, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland. For reservations, call, write or phone

H. E. WATKINS, General Agent
507 Royal Bank Building
Toronto, Ont.
Phone Elgin 3992



MRS. CORTLAND B. BECKINGHAM
Formerly Miss Margaret McKeever, daughter of Mrs. Muriel McKeever, of Ottawa.
Photo by John Paves.

sailed last week to spend the summer in Europe, where they will be joined by Miss Caro Molson, who has been at school there for the past year.

Miss Margaret Southern, of Ottawa, entertained at a very successful dinner dance at the Country Club on Monday night of last week in honor of the bride-elect Miss Muriel Bremner.

The Hon. Mrs. Shuttleworth King arrived in Montreal last week-end from England. She was a passenger in the *S.S. Duchess of Athol*.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Cook, of Montreal, and Miss Dorothy Cook, have been spending a couple of weeks in the Laurentians.

The Dowager Lady Shaftnessy and the Hon. Marguerite Shaftnessy, of Montreal, are at their summer residence at St. Andrew's by the Sea.

Mrs. Gard of Sarnia, has been the guest in Ottawa of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Steers.

Dr. W. L. Whittemore and the Hon. Mrs. Whittemore, of New York, who were in Montreal to attend the funeral of Mrs. Whittemore's brother, Capt. the Hon. J. C. Jarvis, M.C., are again in New York.

Mrs. S. H. Fleming and her two daughters, Mrs. R. O. Johnson, of Montreal, and Mrs. Angus MacLean, of Louisville, Ky., who are at present in England, were presented at Court on Wednesday the 26th, the presentation being made by the wife of the Secretary of State.

Major C. E. Power, M.P., and Mrs. Power, of Quebec, are at their summer home at St. Pierre.

Miss Barbara Greene, of Ottawa, entertained last week at a Kitchen Shower for the bride-elect, Miss Muriel Bremner.



DEREK JOHNSTON
Three year old son of Dr. and Mrs. Stephen Johnston, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Do you know the fascination of HOME MOVIES ..

the thrill of seeing yourself, your family and your friends on your own home screen?



TIME slides back . . . you live yesterday's happy hours again. That bass desperately fighting . . . baby filling his little pail with sand . . . Dick arching through that cup-winning swan dive . . . Jane driving a fast one over the net . . . hiking with the Browns. Each vivid moment flashed on your own home screen thrills you anew. Each expression, every action, exciting moments, enchanting scenes . . . all unfold before you exactly as they actually happened. Wouldn't you like to know the fascination of home movies?

Ciné-Kodak Means Simplicity

Thousands of Ciné-Kodak users are making home movies as easily as you make snapshots. Unbiased by the precedents and prejudices of professional cinema camera design, the men who made still photography so easy have now made home movie making equally simple for you. The result is that the Ciné-Kodak is the simplest of home movie cameras.

You need not worry about developing your films. Simply put them back in the yellow carton and mail to us. In a few days you receive them back—and at no additional expense to you, because developing is included in the price you pay for the film. Projecting the pictures in your own living room is every bit as easy with the Kodak



Keep the fun of this Summer alive forever. See that a Ciné-Kodak goes with you on every trip.

scope as playing a record on a phonograph. The Ciné-Kodak takes black and white pictures with Ciné-Kodak Safety Film in the familiar yellow carton, both regular and panchromatic.

Color Movies, too

Kodacolor home movies in full color are easily possible as well. By simply using a

Kodacolor Filter and Kodacolor Film when making or projecting Kodacolor, you get all the colors that your eye sees—the most delicate flesh tints—the most brilliant fabric colors—faithfully recorded for all time.

Kodak Cinegraphs, 100-, 200-, and 400-foot reels of comedy, travel and cartoons, costing \$7.50 per 100 feet, are available at your dealer's. They add to the pleasure of home movies and become a permanent part of your own film library.

Today's happy, thrilling hours to live over again at will . . . a living diary of your family growing up . . . surely you can't afford to let these opportunities slip by. Stop in at your Ciné-Kodak dealer's and let him demonstrate the Ciné-Kodak. See how wonderfully the Kodascope projects home movies. In the meantime, clip and mail the coupon below for a booklet which tells the complete home movie story. Canadian Kodak Co., Limited, Toronto.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LIMITED, Toronto

Please send me, FREE and without obligation, the booklet telling me how I can easily make my own movies.

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Simplest of Home Movie Cameras



SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 6, 1929

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

Our Australian Trade Policy

U.S. Tariff Increases May Lead to Definite Inter-Empire Expansion
With Antipodean Commonwealth Leading Way—Reciprocal
Feeling Needed in Canada—The Present Problems

By REECE H. HAGUE

VARIOUS causes, not the least important among which is the recent United States tariff increases as applying to a number of Canadian products, would appear to be bringing Canadian business men to a realization of the necessity for fostering inter-Empire trade, which, for some years, they have been inclined to neglect in favor of enlarging their business with the United States.

By recent actions the United States have shown but little appreciation of the fact that Canada is the Republic's best customer. The continual changes in American tariffs have had a disturbing effect on Canadian trade and business men are inclined to think that they could establish more stable conditions by trading within the Empire. There is no doubt that a number of the articles purchased with the \$825,000,000 odd which was spent by Canadians in the United States last year, could be manufactured, and sold at a profit either in the Dominion of Canada itself or in other parts of the Empire.

All indications seem to point to considerable impetus being given to trade between Canada and other parts of the Empire. Great Britain has established trade representatives in the Dominion and now Australia has followed suit, in an endeavour to reduce the balance of trade between the two Dominions, which in 1928 was more than four to one in Canada's favor.

It would hardly have been possible for Mr. R. A. Haynes, Australia's first trade commissioner to Canada, to have timed more opportunely than he did, his arrival in the Dominion.

Four days after Mr. Haynes landed at Vancouver, Empire shopping week was celebrated throughout Canada, and consequently the Commonwealth trade representative found himself in a sympathetic atmosphere and his audiences in a receptive mood when he delivered his initial address on inter-Dominion trade to gatherings of Canadian business men.

Their patriotism appealed to by the Empire shopping plea, and their pocket books threatened by the United States tariff increases, Canadian business men are becoming inclined to welcome any suggestions that they widen the scope of their business dealings with other parts of the Empire, rather than persist in confining the greater part of their attention to the United States.

While a number of industries will be affected by the United States tariff increases, no Canadian producers will find it more necessary to increase their sales to countries other than the United States than the lumbermen of British Columbia, and consequently Mr. Haynes was assured of the hearty welcome by these lumbermen, who are perfectly willing to give him any assistance possible in selling Australian products in Canada, providing he will return the compliment by using his influence with the Commonwealth authorities to induce them to grant a preference on Dominion lumber.

Premier Tolmie of British Columbia, in a recent plea for inter-Empire trade, said that he felt that Canada should increase her sale of timber to Australia and expressed the hope that Mr. Haynes would get in touch with the lumber industries of British Columbia with a view to including lumber in building up the trade between the two countries. If Canada had Australia's lumber business it would greatly add to her prosperity, said Premier Tolmie, and if Canada purchased many of the articles from Australia which she now secures from the United States, it would greatly benefit the Commonwealth.

"When we consider that our great Empire can produce everything that we require, it is surprising that we do not make greater efforts to develop the trade within the Empire," Premier Tolmie remarked.

"After all if you cannot produce what you need at home, the next best thing, in my opinion, is to purchase that article within the Empire, and in that way help to build each unit of the Empire up. Imagine our advantageous position had this development been carried on vigorously in the years past; imagine the changed conditions that would have existed at the time of the war if this policy had been carried out, instead of which we found ourselves dependent on other parts of the world for many of the supplies which could well have been produced within the Empire."

Premier Tolmie felt confident that by a little effort a very substantial trade could be built up between Canada and Australia. There were many articles which Australia produced that Canada should buy from her in preference to purchasing from other countries, he continued, citing as an example wine, of which Canada was a heavy buyer from without the Empire.

Mr. Haynes, in whose hands the Australian Government has placed the responsibility of increasing her trade with Canada, is not a stranger in this country. Two years ago he visited the Dominion on behalf of the Australian Dried Fruits Board, and was so successful in creating a market for Commonwealth currants and sultanas that the sale in Canada of dried fruits from the Antipodes has been multiplied by six.

It was Mr. Hayne's outstanding success in disposing of dried fruit that induced the Australian Government to offer him the position of its first trade representative in Canada, and his long experience as manager of a large Australian wholesale house should serve him well in his new capacity. He is an ardent Imperialist and can be depended upon to not only do his utmost to increase the sale of Australian products in Canada, but also to co-operate in every way with the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Australia in an endeavour to popularise Dominion goods in the Commonwealth.

Prior to settling down at his headquarters in Toronto, Mr. Haynes has been visiting other Canadian cities, acquainting himself with trade opportunities open to Australia and the general feeling towards Empire trade in Canada. He informed me, on his arrival in British Columbia, that the Commonwealth Government considered his appointment as something in the nature of an experiment and, if the results justified it in so doing, it would probably later extend its trade commissioner's service to other countries, in somewhat the same manner as Canada has been doing during the past few years.

The results accruing from the despatching of Canadian trade emissaries to various parts of the world has proved eminently satisfactory as far as Canada is concerned. The fact that the balance of trade between Canada and Australia is at present four to one in favor of the Dominion, is due to a large extent to the activities of Canada's trade (Continued on Page 26)

England's Industries Awaken

Learning of Bitter Lesson That Nineteenth Century Methods Are
Dangerously Out-of-Date is Great Achievement of Year—Hope
Lies in Further Progress of "Rationalization"

By LEONARD J. REID

Assistant Editor of The Economist, London.

LAST year, though grievously disappointing to Great Britain in many ways, has at least one lasting achievement to its credit the final acceptance by British industrialists of the indispensability of "rationalization" to the future prosperity of the national industry. This country has been called on to pay a heavy cost in order to break down the spirit of over-confidence and fierce individualism. Nearly ten years of trade depression, with the national exports 20 per cent. below their pre-war volume and with an unemployed army of over a million workers, have been required to drive home the lesson that ideals suited to the Nineteenth Century are dangerously out of date in the second quarter of the Twentieth.

Even now, many who profess homage to "rationalization" in the abstract are among the first to discover obstacles and objections when practical schemes are brought forward affecting their particular interests. A survey of what has been and is being accomplished reveals, however, that tangible progress is now being made, and the future holds promise of renewed achievement.

It was symptomatic of Great Britain's attitude towards the whole question that the industries which had most to gain by "rationalization" were the last to accept its implications, and the most noteworthy of post-war amalgamation "cartellization" schemes have come from the newer and least depressed industries, such as electrical manufacturing and chemicals. The notoriously depressed industries of the country, however—particularly coal, iron and steel, and textiles—have been loathe to abandon their traditional individualism. Little or no progress, for instance, can be reported in the coal mining industry. Those concerned were plainly warned three years ago by an influential and expert body—the Samuel Commission, — that there were far too many separate producers in existence, yet subsequent amalgamations have been confined to a few producers in isolated localities, while the trade as a whole has contented itself with various "regional selling" devices, of a temporary character, which have done little more than scratch the surface of the industry's real problem.

A few months ago the steel and cotton trades were open to the same reproach, but the situation has lately undergone a profound change for the better. Large steel and engineering interests, typified by such concerns as Vickers, Armstrongs and Cammel Laird, have come together and formed at least the nucleus of a "ration-

alized" steel industry. Further, an unfortunate post-war flotation in the same industry, the United Steel Companies, which is responsible for 10 per cent. of the British steel output, has been taken in hand by a London financial group and, it has been stated, is intended to form the basis of larger "rationalizing" operations.

In the cotton textile trade, the Lancashire Cotton Corporation has been formed, with the object of eventually amalgamating over half of the total Lancashire spindles using American cotton. The difficulties, moral and financial, in the way of the full consummation of this ideal are many, and some little time must elapse before the corporation's programme can be even approximately carried out. But that a definite start has been made is in itself a matter for no small congratulation. In view of the history of earlier attempts to achieve united action in the industry.

These tendencies, embryonic as many of them still are, are causing far-seeing observers in Great Britain to enquire as to their possible reactions in the international sphere. It is characteristic of "rationalization," in the best sense of the word, that it does not stop short at any national frontier but becomes increasingly international the more enlightened and successful its operations are. The question therefore arises: Is the recent movement towards "rationalization" in Great Britain likely to lead to closer union between producers and their counterparts in Europe and other countries?

An affirmative answer can be given with some confidence. The British trades chiefly concerned are predominantly exporting industries which cannot be prosperous so long as the sale of their products in foreign countries falls below a relatively high level. A few years ago, when the British Steel industry was offered participation in the Continental cartel, the main reason why the negotiations fell through was the non-existence in Great Britain of a concern sufficiently powerful to speak for the industry as a whole. If, as is hoped, "rationalization" makes further headway in the near future, the situation will be profoundly altered.

In the long run, economic forces would seem to be working resistlessly towards this end. Continental and other foreign manufacturers, however, would be well advised not to look for too rapid a development. The traditional caution of the British industrialists must be reckoned with, and many difficulties both of principle and of detail are certain to be encountered in practice. In the long run, however, these will be overcome, and the results cannot fail to be beneficial to all concerned.

"INVESTING" IN CEMETERY PLOTS

Editor, Gold and Dress:
Can you tell me if an investment in the burial plots being sold in Victoria Memorial Park, Windsor, Ont., would be a good business? I am enclosing some pamphlets given me by a salesman.

—S. D. B., St. Catharines, Ont.

My reaction to the venture after reading these pamphlets is not very favorable. Certainly they do not give anything like the degree of information that an investor is entitled to before being asked to part with his money. Not only is the information given altogether inadequate, but some of the statements made, are, I think, exaggerated and unwarrantedly optimistic.

For example, the statement that "the resale value of sections when developments are completed will surprise us all" is anything but conservative in the sense that the company intends it. The statement that "the

safety of the investment is beyond question," cannot possibly be justified. Obviously a proposition of this kind is very definitely a speculation, and not an investment.

The statement that "the price increases on each block of sections put on sale" means nothing, except that the people selling the plots ask a larger price. It does not mean that succeeding sections would bring a larger price on the open market, or, indeed, that they would fetch any price. The statement that there is "a limited number of sections" means nothing, as the number might be exceedingly large and yet be limited.

Generally speaking, speculative propositions of this kind are exceedingly dangerous. The history of a large number of such projects in the United States indicates that they were not promoted to fill a real need for increased cemetery accommodation, but purely as a speculation in land values. This selling device has been used by many promoters in the United States as a means of disposing of land unsuitable for building purposes, and at prices considerably larger than the usual.

The pamphlets you have sent me contain nothing to indicate that the Border Cities and the surrounding territory have any need for this increased cemetery accommodation. Obviously one would have to investigate the local cemetery situation and find out what accommodation already exists in excess of present requirements before one could determine whether or not a real need exists for this Victoria Memorial Park.

In any case, I am strongly of the opinion that cemetery plots should be bought only for personal or family use and not as a real estate speculation with the idea of reselling the lots to someone else. Statistics show that in the overwhelming majority of cases, when people die their relatives go to the cemetery and purchase a grave; less than 5 per cent make provision in advance and none buy from speculators. In other words, there is no market of any kind for cemetery plots.

CALGARY AND EDMONTON CORP.

Editor, Gold and Dress:

While I am fully aware that oil stocks have been the cause of many people losing much money, I have also, during the past year, seen a number of my friends do very well indeed. Most of them admit, however, that they had been willing to take a chance, but as for me, I never had the gambling spirit. I have recently been advised to buy a block of the new Calgary and Edmonton Corporation, as a stock offering me the possibility of some profit with less risk than many others and from what little I know about this company, its stock seems attractive. I would appreciate whatever information you can give me about the company, and also whether you would advise the purchase of the stock by a non-gambler, who realizes, however, that he is not making an investment.

—J. A. S. Winnipeg, Man.

Regarded purely as a speculation, I think that stock of the Calgary and Edmonton Corporation has fairly attractive long-pull possibilities at current price levels. While the company's future depends, of course, on the discovery and commercial production of oil on its holdings, the size of these holdings, coupled with the fact that it operates on a leasehold and royalty basis, gives both a species of diversification and an assurance of income which is entirely lacking in the case of the majority of Western oil companies.

It is only natural to expect that the greater part of the company's holdings of 1,150,000 acres, on which it owns the mineral rights on oil, gas, coal and other minerals, except gold, silver and precious stones, will be unproductive. On the other hand it already has some 48,000 acres, favorably situated, under lease or option to almost a score of the larger and better-managed operating and drilling companies in the western oil fields. These companies pay not only an annual cash rental, but royalties of from 10 to 20 per cent of the oil and gas produced, and a good number are in production at the present time.

The present Calgary and Edmonton Corporation came into existence as the successor to an English company, following the revival of interests in western oils. (Continued on Page 28)



FRANK B. COMMON, K.C.

Who was recently elected President of Lake Superior Corporation in succession to Robert Dodd. On returning from his first trip of inspection of the Sault Ste. Marie plant of Algoma Steel Corporation, Lake Superior's chief subsidiary, Mr. Common expressed himself as well satisfied with current earnings.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"



J. A. CAULDER

Recently President and General Manager of Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., who has become President and Managing Director of Dairy Corporation of Canada, Ltd. Mr. Caulder is widely known in the dairy business, having been president of the National Dairy Council of Canada from 1926 to 1929.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"



JAMES W. PYKE

Prominent Montreal industrialist and financier who has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company. Mr. Pyke is President of the Maritime Fish Corporation, Vice-President of Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd., and an executive or director of a number of other important Canadian Companies.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

CANADIAN VICKERS, LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT

For the Fiscal Year Ended February 28th, 1929

DIRECTORS

GEORGE BARR
GEORGE R. COTTRELL
VICTOR M. DRURY
JOHN C. NEWMAN
JAMES PLAYFAIR

JAMES A. RICHARDSON
FRANK M. ROSS
T. A. RUSSELL
J. McI. STEPHEN
N. A. TIMMINS

OFFICERS

JAMES PLAYFAIR, President.
FRANK M. ROSS, Vice-President.
J. W. SAVIDANT, Treasurer.

D. B. CARSWELL, General Manager.
F. G. WILSON, Secretary.

General Offices and Works:

3072 NOTRE DAME STREET EAST, MONTREAL, P.Q.

Annual Report of the
DIRECTORS OF CANADIAN VICKERS, LIMITED
Fiscal Year Ended February 28th, 1929

To the Shareholders:—
Your Directors submit herewith the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of your Company for the fiscal year ended February 28th, 1929. The profits for the year amounted to \$465,284.85 after making allowance for all expenses, but before providing for bond interest, dividends and depreciation.

During the year under review your Company acquired the entire issued Capital Stock of Montreal Dry Docks, Limited. This Stock was received in consideration of your Company guaranteeing the principal and interest of an issue of \$675,000.00 First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Montreal Dry Docks, Limited. The net profits of this wholly owned subsidiary, for the year 1928, after making full allowance for all expenses, including bond interest and depreciation, but without making any allowance for federal income tax, amounted to \$27,521.99, which amount has not been included in the above-mentioned figure.

The reduction in earnings of your Company for the year under review, as compared with the previous year, may be accounted for, almost in its entirety, by the reduced volume of ship repair work received, which amounted to only sixty-three per cent. of the average volume of such work booked during the five years preceding.

During the year, the sum of \$179,917.53 was added to the value of fixed assets, being moneys expended for extensions and additions to plant and equipment. These plant additions were principally required by the Aircraft Department.

Unfinished orders at the close of the fiscal year amounted to \$2,583,000.00 and the outlook for future business is considered favorable.

During the period under review Mr. Barr, the Managing Director, retired and Mr. D. B. Carswell was appointed General Manager.

Your Directors wish to express their sincere appreciation of the efficient services rendered by the officers and employees of the Company throughout the period.

Submitted on behalf of the Board,

JAMES PLAYFAIR, President.

BALANCE SHEET as at 28th FEBRUARY, 1929

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Surplus as at 28th February, 1928 \$ 129,448.81
Less—Applicable thereto 11,677.60
\$ 117,771.21

Add—Net Profit from Operations after making provision for Income Tax, but before providing for the unamortized charges on bonds \$ 465,284.85
Less—Bond Interest 185,000.00
Depreciation 175,000.00
360,000.00
\$ 105,284.85

Profit from other sources (retained from previous year) 27,521.99
\$ 132,806.84

Less—Dividends paid 243,056.06
Surplus carried forward to next year \$ 129,448.81

ASSETS

Fixed Assets—
Real Estate, Leasehold, Buildings, Planting, Tools, Plant and Equipment as per valuation by Cassels & Co., dated 28th Feb. 1929, with subsequent additions at cost \$ 6,343,758.19
Less—Reserve for Depreciation 445,922.08
\$ 5,897,836.11

Current Assets—
Shares and Supplies \$1,060,152.71
Less—Reserve 64,253.70
295,899.01

Work in Progress, etc. 1,054,928.19
Less—Amount Invoiced 733,879.06
321,049.13

Accounts and Bills Receivable 959,285.25
Less—Reserve 46,124.53
913,160.72

Advances to Subsidiary Company 13,647.81
Dominion Government Subsidy 16,154.60
Contract Guarantee Deposits 78,870.98
Cash on Hand 1,961.56

Prepaid and Deferred Charges \$2,357,842.82
\$ 1,114,494.27

Other Assets—
Dominion Government Claims on Dredger, Trawler and Drifters \$ 473,482.28
Loan Parents Corporation Special Advances 12,306.00
\$ 485,788.28

\$ 8,955,955.45

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock—
5% Cumulative Preferred Stock
Authorized 50,000 Shares of \$100 each \$5,000,000.00
Issued 10,000 Shares \$1,000,000.00

Common Stock—
Authorized 100,000 Shares of No Par Value
Issued 20,000 Shares of No Par Value 2,000,000.00
First Mortgage 30 year 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds due 1st August, 1947
Authorized \$5,000,000.00
Issued 2,750,000.00

Current Liabilities—
Bank Overdraft 585,477.66
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities 577,642.26
1,163,120.92

Reserves—
For Dominion Government Claims and other Assets (per Contract) 485,788.28
For Contingencies and Taxes 332,996.19
\$ 818,784.47

STRIKES 124,956.06

\$ 8,955,955.45

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Guarantee of principal and interest of \$661,500.00 6% Bonds Montreal Dry Docks, Ltd., wholly owned Subsidiary and of Bank Loan of that Company to the extent of \$75,000.00

Guarantee of Contract between Bristol Aeroplane Co. Ltd. and Bristol Aeroplane Engines of Canada, Ltd. (Maximum Liability \$7,500,000.00)

Signed on behalf of the Board,

(Sgd.) FRANK M. ROSS, Directors.
(Sgd.) J. McI. STEPHEN,REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
CANADIAN VICKERS, LIMITED.

We have audited the Books and Accounts of your Company for the year ended 28th February, 1929, and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. We are of the opinion that the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the Books of the Company.

(Signed) MACINTOSH, COLE & ROBERTSON, Chartered Accountants.

Montreal, 27th May, 1929.

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Our Australian Trade Policy

(Continued from Page 25)

Commissioner in the Commonwealth, and not only has the Dominion appointed trade representatives in other countries in the Empire but she has officers as far afield as China and Japan.

One outstanding result of this aggressive policy in reaching out for foreign trade is evidenced by the recent growth of Canada's trade with the countries of Central and South America.

During 1928 the Dominion trade with Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, Colombia, Panama, Peru, Chile, Venezuela and Uruguay had a value of \$54,993,078, with a favorable balance, to Canada of exports over imports of \$6,095,704. The Dominion has already established trade commissioners' offices in Mexico, Cuba, Brazil and Argentina, and is proposing to establish similar offices in Chile, Venezuela, Uruguay and Colombia.

Prior to leaving Australia, Mr. Haynes conferred with the leading vignerons in the Commonwealth, who are greatly exercised in their minds over the future of the local wine export trade, in view of the fact that the Commonwealth Government has already reduced, and fully intends to abolish, the bounty which for some years has been paid on wine exported from Australia to Great Britain. With the removal of this bounty the Australian wine makers state that they will be unable to compete on the British market with continental wines, and the whole industry is likely to be in for a very bad time, unless some other market is found.

The possibility of creating a Canadian demand for Australian wines is one of the first matters to which Mr. Haynes intends devoting his attention, and the time for inaugurating a campaign along these lines would seem to be ripe, providing Australian manufacturers of wine are willing to do their share by advertising their products in this country.

One thing that has given Australian producers food for thought is the fact that during 1928 Canada imported from France goods valued at approximately \$26,000,000, much of which was represented by wine, while Canada's sales to France amounted to less than \$3,000,000. Considering the unfavorable balance of trade between Canada and Australia, the people of the Antipodes naturally enough feel that these figures show some need for adjustment.

*

Steps are now being taken in the Dominion to institute the subsidizing of ships carrying British Columbia lumber to Australia, but before the Australians can be expected to view with any great degree of favor the Canadian request that they increase their purchases from the Dominion, they are anxious to see Canada make some endeavour to give whole hearted reciprocity, particularly as far as her purchases of dried fruits and wine are concerned.

A Canadian preference on Australian wines, which would allow them to compete on more favorable terms with the French product, would no doubt result in Australia making a real effort to transfer to Canada her large existing lumber business with the United States.

The lumber men of Canada are looking to Mr. Haynes to aid them in their efforts to acquire a bigger Australian market for their products, but of course Mr. Haynes has not come to Canada to purchase lumber, but rather to sell to the Dominion additional Australian products. However, there seems little doubt that his word will hold considerable weight with the Commonwealth government, and if he is given the necessary assistance by the authorities here in his efforts to increase the sale of Australian products, he will, no doubt, do his share towards assisting the Canadian lumber men to securing a preference from the Commonwealth.

While lumber is not the only thing which Canada has to export to Australia, nor are wine and dried fruits the only articles for which the Australians are desirous of finding a market in Canada, if attention is concentrated temporarily, by the respective trades commissioners and Governments, upon the exchange of these products, the way will be open to extend negotiations to cover many other products at present included in the reciprocal treaty between the two countries or which might well be included.

Mr. Haynes has assured Canadian producers that Australia has no desire to compete in Canada with Canadian products, such as, for instance, butter, the importation of which from Australasia has recently been subjected to so much criticism. But Mr. Haynes says that if Canada does not produce enough butter to meet the local demand, as it seems apparent she has not been doing, he does want Australia given first chance to make up the deficiency.

This would seem perfectly logical

attitude, and if Canadian farmers find it more profitable to devote their attention to branches of farming other than dairy farming, there seems no reason why they should quibble about the importation of sufficient Australasian butter to make up the shortage.

As far as the Australian wine situation is concerned, there is no reason why the importation of this product from Australia should interfere with the existing wine manufacturing industry in Canada. Canadian manufacturers confine themselves to the producing of isolated varieties of sweet wines, whereas Australia excels in her dry and sparkling wines and her grape brandies, of a similar type to those which are at present imported into the Dominion from France.

When discussing the possibilities of trade between Canada and Australia, it is only natural that one should review the probable effect which the new United States tariff attitude is likely to have upon inter-Empire trade generally. It is my firm opinion that our Republican neighbors have been extremely short sighted in choosing this particular time when Canada is unprecedentedly prosperous and is making a pronounced effort to embark upon world trade, to impose tariffs which are likely to alienate Canadian sympathy and cause manufacturers to look elsewhere, not only for markets for their products, but for goods for home consumption.

*

Canada is now the best customer of the United States, but on the other hand Canada's best customers are the other units of the British Empire, and America buys from the Dominion goods to only half the value of those she sells her.

The United States in the past has devoted comparatively little attention to the matter of conserving her natural resources. Unlike the average Britisher, the general run of American cares little for posterity, but devotes his time to amassing as much money as possible in a given time, and paying little thought to how the future generation are going to get on. The U. S. supplies of lumber, oil, coal and minerals are being depleted at an alarming speed, whereas in Canada and other Dominions huge natural resources are being conserved, and the waste in production, which is so pronounced in America, is being eliminated as far as possible.

Just at the present time the United States may be able to do without Canadian shingles and lumber, but the time is not far distant when she will find it difficult to carry on her building trades without them. When the

time arrives, and she graciously decides to remove her tariff wall, she may find that Canada has made other arrangements for the sale of her lumber, and, in view of reciprocal arrangements with other countries of the Empire which demand an equitable amount of purchases for goods sold, may feel disinclined to throw these agreements overboard and adopt her old attitude of secondary importance to a country which has caused her uncomfortable moments in the past.

Many strong advocates of Inter-Empire trade smiled broadly when the American tariff proposals were launched, and assured one another that the higher the American tariff wall the better for the Empire, and incidentally for Canada, which has been inclined of late to drift more and more into an attitude of dependence upon her Southern neighbor, and to relinquish gradually her ancient ties with the rest of the Empire.

The bonds of Empire have been becoming rather slack as far as Canada is concerned, but this latest United States tariff programme has caused many Canadian citizens to give thought to where they were heading, and may prove a veritable boomerang, by not only causing a revulsion of feeling towards the United States, but by binding more tightly those aforementioned slackening bonds of Empire.

The U. S. has never professed to be altruistic in her attitude towards other nations, and it seems rather surprising that Canada has allowed herself to drift into a position where



ROYDEN M. MORRIS
President of Morris Investment Management, Ltd., which has recently offered to the public the securities of the Canadamerica Investment Corporation, Ltd., a new investment trust.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

her politicians seem afraid to make any move which might in any way antagonize the Republic, but prefer to sit back and complacently accept the high handed attitude of the United States without the slightest remonstrance, and in short, emulate a very weak sister gazing admiringly at a big strong brother, who is wielding over her head a large and heavy stick, with no thought to her feelings or comfort.

Great Britain is anxious to improve her trade relations with Canada, as are Australia and the other units of the Empire, and Canada is beginning to realize that perhaps, after all, the United States is inclined to take everything rather too much for granted and does display a domineering and selfish attitude in her relations with the Dominion.

(Continued on Page 29)

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The New Era in Manitoba

*Energetic Campaign of Industrial Development Board Yields Rich Returns to Province
—Production Grows by \$57,000,000 in Four Years—Sixty-Four
New Industries Established in Year*

By A. J. TURTLE

FOR years Manitoba has been regarded as one of the three "Prairie" Provinces of Western Canada, and the general opinion in various parts of the world is that it is mainly agricultural, where as the fact is, that only about one-sixth of its vast territory consists of agricultural land, the rest consisting of rugged territory through which runs the pre-Cambrian range containing some of the richest ore deposits to be found in Canada; vast forests containing immense quantities of pulpwood and timber of good commercial value; tremendous areas of swamp lands suitable for the revival of the fur industry for which the province was famous in the early days when the Hudson's Bay Company was supreme in the North-West America and of about 20,000 square miles of water, enough to cover two areas comprising the British Isles, largely populated with fresh water fish of all kinds.

Winnipeg, the capital city, in the early days was described as the "Gateway of the Golden West" and beginning with the eighties became the great distributing centre of Western Canada. But in a new country progress became a necessity and with the settlement of Manitoba and her two sister prairie provinces other cities came into existence and ambitiously reached out to compete with Winnipeg for a share of distribution of products. Winnipeg meanwhile had been placed upon the world map as the "grain mart" of Canada and is now the world's greatest wheat centre.

The destiny of a State largely depends upon the vision, initiative and energy of its people; upon their achievements is determined its progress and prosperity, and Manitoba, situated in the mid-west of Canada, contiguous to the thriving and populous mid-west states of her powerful and prosperous neighbour, enjoys a pivotal and unique position upon the American continent. Therefore it could not remain altogether as a mere distributing centre and in the nineties industries were established by citizens who envisioned a metropolis. Many of these have grown to large proportions and into exceedingly profitable ventures. Railway terminals appeared and the two transcontinental railways have large railway shops covering many acres and employing a large number of men.

Five years ago it became apparent that something was needed to speed up Manitoba, and particularly Winnipeg, industrially, and thus the establishment of the Industrial Development Board, which recently held its fourth annual meeting, and gave an accounting of the work it had accomplished during its existence.

From the first success rewarded the efforts of those responsible for its inception, amongst whom was the Premier of Manitoba, the Hon. John Bracken. From the report covering the year just closed it was apparent that the past 12 months was a period of industrial development unparalleled in the history of the province, a period unequalled in progress and prosperity and one which will greatly affect the trend of the future industrial development in Manitoba and the West.

With the opening up of the mining territory in Northern Manitoba, there comes into existence an entirely new field for marketing Manitoba manufactures and the products distributed from the immense wholesale houses located in Winnipeg. It may be here stated that during 1928 the purchases from the mining area, in Winnipeg alone increased from the sum of \$1,535,612 to the sum of \$4,855,185 during the twelve months. Nor have we yet quite grasped the potentialities of these mineral areas spread over the north-west, north-east and northern territory covered by the Laurentian plateau, sometimes called the Canadian shield, incalculable wealth of mineral lies undeveloped.

One of the principal aims of the Industrial Development Board is to take full advantage which these tremendous natural resources offer for manufacturing purposes, and to obtain for Winnipeg the development which the Northern Ontario mineral area has done for Toronto—and in much shorter period of time. This is assured by the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway at its terminal port Churchill, and the construction of branch lines therefrom which will tap the heart of the mineral area, incidentally settling contiguous agricultural land, and the development of immense hydro-electric power on the lakes and rivers of that northern country. It is difficult to predict the potential value of the development of this vast area, and the immense advantages which will accrue to the City of Winnipeg.

Insofar as Winnipeg itself was concerned it was evident that something

was necessary to give direction and impetus to industry. The methods of those who had pioneered industries were inadequate to meet present day needs, and immediately the Industrial Development Board was formed, its first attention was given to securing a better balanced development by the creation of more diversified industries. For this purpose a thorough survey was undertaken of established industries throughout the province, methods of research adopted in order to discover prospects for new lines of production and in what direction production was in demand, and the most suitable localities where the manufacture of these products could be profitably produced.

Naturally the first thing which had to be done was to secure the intelligent co-operation of manufacturers, wholesale merchants and distributing agents for the threefold purpose of (1) encouraging them to go in for a greater interchange of goods so that existing business could be improved by supporting Western industries in general; (2) that existing manufacturers and merchants might, where possible, extend their lines of production and of distribution, and (3) to use their experience in discovering what manufactures or establishments might with profit or future prospects be asked to establish themselves in Manitoba.

During the four years the Board has been in existence it has persistently and consistently proceeded on these lines with gratifying results, as will be seen from the following figures:—
Gross Industrial Output of Manitoba, 1924—1928 Inclusive

1924\$102,250,000
1925124,125,000
1926132,718,000
1927142,069,678
1928159,252,000 (estimated)

That is, during the four years, production from these factories has increased to the extent of \$57,000,000.

A commensurate increase in payrolls has also been made. In 1924 the amount was \$18,706,000 and in 1928 \$35,720,000 an increase of \$17,000,000. Payrolls, as we know, increase the general wealth of the community, for it is estimated that each dollar circulates at home at least four times before it leaves the community. Employment in factories or kindred industries naturally tends to increase population in urban districts, which in turn creates a home market for agricultural products. Manitoba was essentially an agricultural province, and to some extent will remain so for years to come. But a year ago agriculture lost its supremacy as the main source of revenue in Manitoba. Now the revenue from industry has taken the lead and must of necessity stride far ahead of agriculture. However, industry and agriculture must go hand in hand for they are each dependent upon the other. Whilst industrial centres increase the demand for agricultural products, these in turn have more money to spend for implements, equipment and domestic necessities. It is an old truth that no man lives to himself and it equally applies to communities.

Whilst the mineral fields are attracting considerable attention from investors outside Manitoba, the Board has not lost sight of the fact that Manitoba has tremendous resources in

fish, timber, pulpwood, fur and game, and has recognized the necessity of biological study in order that development of them shall proceed along with mining, manufacturing, distributing and agriculture. Manitoba's oldest industry is that of obtaining, dressing and selling of furs, and the Board has given thought to the necessity of using any large tracts of swamp land, useless for agricultural or other purposes, for reviving Manitoba's fur trade. For instance Manitoba is far more favorable from a climatic standpoint for the scientific conservation and propagation of muskrats than the State of Louisiana, where with one-ninth of Manitoba's available acreage it has produced in a single year a revenue of over \$6,000,000 from the muskrat industry alone. The Industrial Development Board is seeking the aid of the Provincial Government towards the development of fur farming.

Whilst the Board is doing everything in its power to foster and assist established industries, it is also trying to solve the problem of financing new and small industries. Many of these have only a few hands employed and are unable to make the progress necessary to attract investors, yet, most of them have the same potential futures as had our largest and most profitable concerns established over a quarter of a century ago. The Board is endeavoring to awaken the interest of citizens who have money to invest in these newly established industries.

The Board has taken considerable trouble to encourage cordial relationship between capital and labor, and Manitoba's record in connection with strikes and lockouts during the past five years is the most favorable of any manufacturing centre in Canada. During that period Manitoba has only lost a little over 1% of the time that the whole of Canada has lost through strikes and lockouts.

In looking afield for new location for an industry, one of the chief requisites is power, and no city on the American continent has a more ample supply of hydro-electric power. Both the private company and the Municipally owned hydro plants can take care of even an unprecedented industrial development, and such is the faith of both in the future growth of the city, and development of the province that they are expending nearly fifty million dollars in the development of two more hydro-electric sites on the Winnipeg River.

The Industrial Development Board has done much toward helping Winnipeg to come into her own as a manufacturing centre, and as achievements alone are a guarantee for future service and success, industrial concerns in existence and those looking for suitable locations with productive returns for their investment can assuredly depend upon the efficient and intelligent co-operation of the Board.

During the past twelve months 64 new industries have been established in Manitoba.

Immigration is in a healthy condition and Manitoba is getting a fair proportion of settlers, thus there is steady growth of consumers necessitating further expansion of industries. Through the publicity department of the Board, manufacturing concerns can readily ascertain a list of industries that are in demand, and obtain

(Continued on Page 34)



JOHN W. HOBBS

Who has been elected a director of the Securities Holding Corporation, Limited. Mr. Hobbs is president of the Consolidated Plate Glass Company and a director of the Imperial Bank of Canada, Lake of the Woods Milling Company and Continental Life Insurance Company.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

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HAMILTON BELLEVILLE

GOLD & DROSS

CALGARY AND EDMONTON CORP.

(Continued from Page 25)

The English company, which had had exceedingly large holdings, had disposed of the greater portion of its surface rights but had retained the mineral rights. The reorganization consisted of the organization of two companies, an English one to hold the balance of the surface rights and a Canadian one to receive the mineral rights. Shareholders of the former company were given ten shares of the Calgary and Edmonton Corporation and one share of the new English company in exchange for each share of their holdings in the original company. Calgary and Edmonton Corporation, Ltd., has an authorized capitalization of 3,250,000 shares of which 2,415,000 have been issued.

The directorate of the corporation, which includes some of the best-known business men in the Canadian West, has recently announced its intention of incorporating a number of subsidiary companies to which royalties covering certain areas will be assigned, and the allotment of a portion of the shares of these subsidiary companies to shareholders of the Calgary and Edmonton Corporation, the corporation itself, however, retaining control of the subsidiaries. A feature of interest to shareholders is the announcement of the intention of the company to list its shares together with those of its subsidiaries on the leading stock exchanges, thus providing a ready market.

The future of the corporation is of course, far from assured, and its stock consequently speculative, but its promising position and excellent management lend it attraction.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I see that Twin City Rapid Transit Co. common stock is selling around 43½, and as it seems to work out at a return of more than 9 per cent. on the money invested, the stock looks like a good buy. Would like your opinion, though before buying. Can you tell me if current earnings are good? Do you think that the advance in fares has set the company on its feet again, and that the stock is safe to buy? —P. S. T., Saskatoon, Sask.

While the encouraging results so far apparent from the increased fares offer some attractions to holders of the common stock at current levels, the final effects of the advance in rates are still lacking, and the high yield obtainable from the stock is an indication of the very speculative character of the issue. Thus, if you are not disposed to accept some risk, I would advise you to put your money into something else.

As a result, at least in part, of the increased fares recently allowed the company, earnings in the first quarter of the present fiscal year were about 9 per cent. above those of the corresponding period a year previous, amounting to \$1.86 a share on the common stock, against \$1.69 per share reported in the earlier period.

In 1928 earnings slumped to \$2.83 a share from the \$4.83 a share shown in the preceding year. While earnings estimates of from \$6.00 to \$8.00 a share have been made for the full year 1929, it is, I think, too early for more than a preliminary guess, as the full effect of the new fare schedule on traffic is as yet lacking.

GUELPH CARPET AND WORSTED SPINNING

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I noticed an advertisement of a stock being issued by the Guelph Carpet and Worsted Spinning Mills Limited, and as I am looking for an investment of \$1,000 or so and the above looks to be not too speculative, I will be obliged if you will give me your opinion of same.

—W. J. H., Vancouver, B.C.

The 6½ per cent. cumulative convertible preferred stock of Guelph Carpet and Worsted Spinning Mills, Limited, to which I presume your inquiry refers, looks attractive, I think, in the light of a business man's investment. The business of the company has been in successful operation for many years and appears to be in a generally good position at the present time.

There are net tangible assets of \$181.73 for each share of preferred stock outstanding, while average earnings over a period of four years and six months to March 31st, 1929, were equivalent to \$16.05 per share of preferred, or 2.47 times dividend requirements. Thus the preferred stock seems to be adequately protected as regards both assets and earnings.

The bonus of one share of no par common stock accompanying each three shares of preferred is attractive in view of the current earnings of \$2.80 per share of the common stock, besides which there is the interesting conversion feature. For some time past there has been particularly keen competition in the carpet industry, which has had the effect of cutting into earnings of the various companies concerned, but the situation does not appear to be a serious one and is, I imagine, only temporary.

TREADWELL YUKON AND MALARTIC

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am holding a number of shares of Treadwell Yukon for which I paid \$20 per share and also a number of Malartic bought at \$1.50. When buying these shares I was advised to put them away and wait for appreciation, but this information was not very reliable. Do you think it advisable to buy further quantities of these stocks or would it be throwing good money after bad. I would appreciate your opinion on this matter. I also hold a block of West Tree bought some time ago for a wildcat speculation. What chances have they of ever making a mine?

—J. A. S., Toronto, Ont.

You were not ill advised on Treadwell Yukon, so far as basic values go. It has substantial orebodies in the Sudbury Basin, which it is thoroughly developing and testing. It is now running a 300-ton mill, producing concentrates which are understood to be paying all costs. Recent diamond drilling has established the continuance of the orebody to a depth of 1,200 feet and two deep holes, with objectives of 2,000 and 2,500 feet, are now being put down to test greater depths.

Treadwell Yukon has been financed by its associated companies, Alaska Treadwell, Mexican Treadwell and Alaska United. The company's president announced in April that income from the Tybo and Wernecke properties, entirely owned by it, would approximate at least \$1,500,000 during the current year. This amounts to \$1 per share and it may be exceeded substantially.

What Treadwell Yukon lacks is public interest. There is not much stock in the hands of the public and what



ALFRED J. MITCHELL

Who has been elected to the Board of Directors of Simpson's, Limited, following the recent transfer of control and new public financing. Mr. Mitchell is Vice-President of Western Canada Flour Mills, Vice-President of Canadian Northern Prairie Lands Company and a director of a number of other important Canadian companies.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

there is of it there is closely held. Accordingly trading is very dull. People have acquired the habit of looking at it as a subsidiary of the allied companies, which it is not. Presently with metallurgical problems solved and great tonnages of ore developed, and with mill and smelter established, there will be a revival of interest. The important thing is that the company has ore in large quantities. Such a condition cannot be hidden indefinitely. On this stock you might be justified in averaging down, if you are prepared to hold for a year.

Malartic is unfortunately not in the same position. While work to date has established the existence of some ore and of quite large tonnages of material which just fails to be ore grade, there remains some uncertainty as to the future. It has been a difficult property to prospect underground and a great deal of time and money have been spent in the effort to follow ore. Drilling has given encouraging results but at times intersections secured told misleading stories when further investigated by lateral work. There remains a good prospecting chance which it is hoped may be followed to a reasonable conclusion. The exhaustion of funds and treasury stock is a source of uneasiness.

While I would hesitate to call West Tree a "wildcat" it appears to have about the chances of such. You appear to be unaware that the company's assets were taken over by Canadian Champion Reef Mines and that West Tree stock is exchangeable on a two for one basis, through the Union Trust Company of Toronto. While the new company was able to raise some money and to deepen the shaft funds are again wanting and the property is idle.

ATTRACTIVE FOR LONG PULL

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am recommended to buy Johns-Manville Corporation common, a stock that is sound and also reasonably cheap. What do you think of it? I would be glad to have your idea on its relative standing in its trade, and the progress it is making.

—C. P. W., Three Rivers, Que.

This stock is certainly not cheap at current levels on the basis of earnings. At 184 it is yielding only 1.63 per cent. However, the company's strong position and record for rapid earnings expansion make the issue attractive at present prices for holding over a period of years, although the price could easily fall off fairly sharply in any general market decline.

The company is the leading manufacturer on this continent of asbestos products. In addition to fireproofing and insulating materials, its lines include roofing, cement, electrical and automotive accessories, and magnesia products; also filtration materials, which are used in sugar mills, oil refineries, and sewage disposal plants. It is the exclusive selling agent for Travertine, which is a highly durable building stone, and it recently obtained rights from Italy to manufacture and distribute a seamless pipe made of asbestos fibre and cement.

It has mines and quarries located both in Canada and the United States, and eight factories are operated. It has absorbed three fairly important companies in the last year and a half, and there have recently been rumours regarding a possible merger with American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation, but these have been denied. Johns-Manville Corporation is following a policy of expansion, however, and other consolidations are probable.

The company's net income gained 41 per cent. in the

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's investment advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

Selected Diversified Securities

After a period of extensive public interest in listed securities, long-term bonds and investment preferred stocks have come again into public favor. Recent underwritings which we have originated or in which we have participated with associates include a diversified selection of attractive government, municipal and corporation securities.

We shall be pleased to provide investors with full information concerning our recent offerings of securities issued by the following governments, municipalities and corporations:

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Municipal Debentures a Specialty.
Branches: Toronto Montreal Ottawa

Penman's Limited

Dividend Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of July, 1929.
On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%) payable on the 1st day of August to Shareholders of record of the 22nd day of July, 1929.
On the Common Stock, One Dollar (\$1.00) per share, payable on the 15th day of August to Shareholders of record of the 5th day of August, 1929.

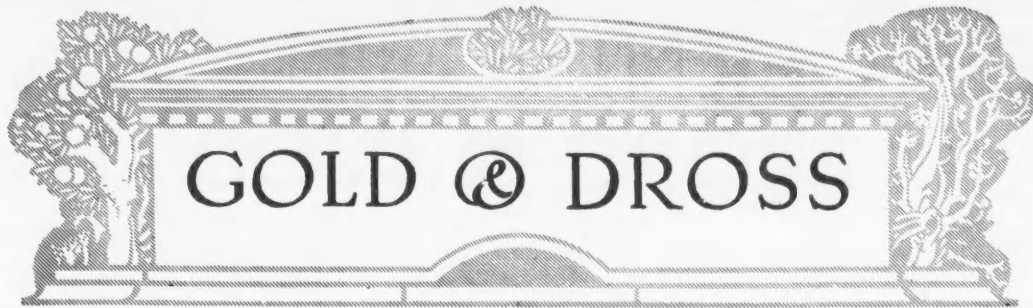
By Order of the Board,
C. B. ROBINSON, Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, Que.,
27th June, 1929.

English Electric Company of Canada, Ltd.

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of Seventy-five cents (75c) on the Class "A" stock of this Company has been declared for the quarter ending June 30, 1929, payable July 15th, 1929, to shareholders of record of the 5th day of July, 1929.

By Order of the Board,
A. MUNDY, Secretary.
Toronto, June 26, 1929.



GOLD & DROSS

initial quarter of the current fiscal year, being equivalent to \$1.30 per share of common stock, as compared with 88c per share for the corresponding period of 1928. This growth sustains recent trends, as shown by 1928 profits of \$6.75 per share, against \$4.78 for 1927, and indications are that 1929 will set a new earnings record. Common dividends are maintained at the conservative level of \$3.00.

LANGLEY COMPANY PREFERRED

Editor, Gold and Dross:
Will you advise me as to the stock of Langley Company, Limited, dry cleaners. Is it good security? Seems they are paying a good rate of interest, and of course as each bond man says, their securities are the best on the market.

—G. C., Welland, Ont.

The 7 per cent cumulative convertible preference shares of the Langley Company Limited look reasonably attractive, I think, in the light of a business man's investment. The company owns the entire capital stock of Langley's Limited, the well-known cleaning and dyeing firm of Toronto, which has been in successful operation for a number of years.

Average annual net earnings for the three years ended December 29, 1928, were equal to 2.26 times the dividend requirements on this stock issue, while for 1928 alone they were equivalent to 2.87 times such dividend requirements. The net tangible assets behind each preference share total \$180, as shown in the balance sheet accompanying the prospectus, which is a reasonably satisfactory figure.

These preference shares are convertible at any time into two shares of no par value common stock, on which there were earnings last year, after deducting all prior charges, of \$3.92 for each common share. The business seems to be well managed and present indications are for a continuance of its recent satisfactory growth.

POTPOURRI

A. C., Brantford, Ont. The common stock of CANADA GYPSUM AND ALABASTINE LIMITED has sold as high as 120 this year and as low as 77½. It is currently quoted at 108. Obviously, as long as the market price remains above the special price of \$100 per share at which you are offered stock, it would be in your interest to buy it, if for no other purpose than that of selling it on the open market at a higher price than that paid for it. However, the company is doing very well, and, while I am not in a position to say what the market price will be at any future date, the stock appears to be a reasonably attractive purchase for a hold around current quotations because of the outlook for further satisfactory progress. The current yield on the stock is less than 3 per cent. on the basis of the present market price, but undoubtedly larger dividend disbursements may be looked for if the company maintains the satisfactory progress shown in 1928.

J. M. E., Brockville, Ont. Available information on DOMINION MINING AND SMELTING CORPORATION LIMITED includes the following facts. They should be useful to you in forming a conclusion as to the advisability of buying stock at 50 cents. The company is capitalized at \$1,500,000 in shares of \$1 par. It paid 499,995 shares of stock for the transfer to it by Oscar M. Poucher of eight mining options held by him in the township of Leeds and Lansdowne County of Leeds and in the township of Bedford, in Frontenac, about 1,200 acres in all. In addition to this Poucher was to get \$5,000 in cash on November 10th last and \$25,968 in addition. The shares received by him are being pooled and in addition he took an option on 500,000 shares of treasury stock, which was to cost him 16 cents a share. Apparently the 16 cent stock has become worth 50 cents. Reports issued by the sponsor on developments at the property do not clearly indicate this. The company is still in the prospecting stage.

M. E. L., Buenos Aires, Argentina. BLUE QUARTZ GOLD MINES is at present idle, lacking finances to continue the exploration of its property in the Matheson section of Northern Ontario. The company had a little luck in its work but nothing outstanding. Several attempts have been made in the past year to revive the operation. Nothing came of these. The outlook can be said to be doubtful. There is a market for the shares, but naturally the price is very low.

R. W., Malton, Ont. I would hardly advise purchasing the bonds of the CANADIAN TERMINAL SYSTEM LIMITED, or of the MUNICIPAL BANKERS CORPORATION LIMITED if you are looking for an absolutely safe investment. The former are speculative to some extent because the company is only in the initial stages of its operations and therefore its ability to earn the profits it hopes for is as yet undemonstrated. The bonds of the Municipal Bankers Corporation are speculative for the reason that no one can say definitely what is the security behind them. The company says that the security consists in part of government and

"OPPORTUNITIES" . . .

\$10,000 To Invest

A widow who had just received \$10,000 from a life insurance policy advertised for an opportunity to invest this money safely. Here are a few of the so-called "opportunities" offered her:

1. Partnership in a newspaper agency—60% dividends each year promised.
2. Mining stock—money to be doubled in six months.
3. Commercial hotel—40% return promised.
4. Chemical Co. stock—24% a year dividends.
5. Florida Orange Grove—30% returns.

Fortunately, she was wise enough to investigate before investing. All of them proved to be either frauds or highly speculative propositions.

Saturday Night is prepared to furnish its subscribers with facts concerning any new or doubtful promotions.

municipal bonds, but as the interest paid on the Municipal Bankers issue is higher than that received from any government or municipal bonds held, it is obvious that the proportion of such bonds held must be small. The balance of the security consists largely of mortgages on real estate, and as these are changing all the time, it is naturally impossible to say how good this security is. A rather serious disadvantage in connection with both these issues is that there is no market for them. If you wanted to get your money out of them at any time before maturity, you would probably have to depend on the Willson Neely Corporation, which handles the sale of them, to find a buyer for you. Of course there would be no obligation on the company to do any such thing.

E. G., Shelburne, Ont. GOODYEAR TIRE OF CANADA has achieved remarkable results over the last few years and is steadily expanding its scale of operations and increasing its prosperity. Under Mr. Carlisle the company enjoys exceptionally able management and I think that an investor can hardly go wrong in linking up with this concern.

W. D., Vancouver, B.C. UNITED STATES SHARES CORPORATION was incorporated under the laws of New York State over two years ago to establish and operate investments trusts, and has formed four different classes of trusts, one operating in public utility and industrial corporation common stocks, the second in Canadian bank stocks, the third in American bank stocks and the fourth in insurance stocks. All are in the nature of fixed trusts; that is to say, the company purchases securities in identical units and deposits them with trustees, who issue participating certificates to the shareholders. One thousand shares are issued against each unit deposited. Title to the securities is vested in trustees who pay out semi-annually to the shareholders proportionate shares in all interest and dividends accruing for a six months period.

O. W., Sherbrooke, Que. ITRETHEWEY OSSIAN comes on the market at \$1.10 at any time it will certainly be a surprise to a lot of people. There is nothing apparent at the property to justify any such figure. I think your informant is irresponsible. The company is active, being presently engaged in sinking a shaft, which has an objective of 125 feet. The work has reached 20 foot depth, following a narrow copper sulphide showing, which has a promising appearance. The management is encouraged to follow this down owing to the similarity with the original copper discoveries on Amity and Patterson, which were narrow on surface and developed minable widths at depth. Operations are modestly financed. You will readily recognize this for a prospecting effort in the early stages.

O. J., Buffalo, N.Y. I would hardly advise a commitment in MIDDLE STATES OIL CORPORATION at this time, unless as a radical long pull speculation. Regarded in this light, the stock has some attractiveness. As you are doubtless aware, the company has been in receivership since August 15th, 1924, but its position has been improving and it seems now to be in a fair way toward reorganization. The stockholders protective committee has been working on a reorganization plan for a good many months past, but it has not yet been completely formulated. Some time ago the committee issued a statement to the effect that upon a proper reorganization the stockholders would be left with substantial equities. Thus the stock seems to hold out possibilities for the venturesome, but if you are looking for an investment or a reasonably sound speculation I would hardly advise touching Middle States Oil. There is room for a great deal of improvement in the company's position yet.

Our Australian Trade Policy

(Continued from Page 26)

Just a little more sympathy on the part of Canada towards the mother country and sister Dominions, and a sincere effort to assist them, by purchasing Empire goods, whenever possible and she will find them more willing to reciprocate and there will not be the slightest reason for the American tariff to create anything more than a very temporary dislocation of the industries which it has been framed to damage. Canada, in fact, will be able to post up a "Business as Usual" notice and watch interestedly the discomfiture which will be felt in the United States when that country comes to realize that, by her own action, she had not only prejudiced her relations with Canada, but has been instrumental in firing the shot which has served to launch Canada back into the arms of an Empire which has long been waiting to welcome her once again into the commercial fold.

The consideration which has been due to Canada as the U. S.'s best customer has not been forthcoming, in the past, and while the U. S. has no desire to see Canada become more closely attached to the rest of the British Empire, she has long been unwittingly working towards that end, by her unconsidered actions.

The national spirit is by no means dead in the Dominion, although in some quarters it has been for some

time dormant. It required only a few rude shocks, such as the United States has not been loth to administer, before it became awakened again.

The United States people have large sums of money invested in Canada and have been instrumental in opening up many of the Dominion's natural resources. A considerable proportion of the lumber which the U. S. has been exporting to Australia, while Canada strove in vain to compete with subsidized American ships in this trade, was produced in Canada for American lumber mill owners.

At the present time there is considerable wealth in Canada, and the day is rapidly approaching when it will no longer be necessary or advisable for the Dominion to allow her natural resources to drift into alien hands. When the U. S. need for Canada's products becomes really acute, she may find that the Dominion will be a member of a tight little corporation, including Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, India, Africa, the West Indies, and in fact all the British Dominions and possessions, the watchword of which is, "let us serve our own interest first and fully and get our own price from the rest of the world for what is left."

It is hard to see how any thinking citizen of the British Empire can fail to realize, not only the potential pos-

sibilities, but the really great advantages to be accrued from closer co-operation between the various units of which the Empire is made up. Of course Canada must be business-like in her dealings with the other countries of the Empire, for no country or Empire can survive on sentiment alone, but when it comes to transacting business with another part of the Empire, or alternatively with a foreign country, there is no reason why Canada should not give the British customer or salesman just a little better offer than the other fellow.

Canada's present prosperity is not a flash in the pan, but has a remarkably solid basis. The Dominion has everything required to make her a very great nation. She is becoming too rich and powerful to allow herself to be dominated by any other country—even the United States. She is still in possession of vast natural resources similar to those which the U. S. has been, or is at present, squandering. She has also the inestimable privilege of being a powerful unit of the British Empire, and if she decides, not only to profit by that membership, but to help the rest of the Empire to profit, and allows a little bit of sentiment to creep into her business relations, the result cannot but be eminently satisfactory to Canada herself, to her sister Dominions and to the Mother Country.

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The new Canadian National Railway Company 5% Bonds are:

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How to secure a maximum advantage from capital set aside for high-grade investments by a return to the first principles of investment is discussed in our booklet, "The Investment Trust."

This booklet describes in detail how the fundamental law of averages can be employed to obtain for investors, without sacrificing safety, a share in the annual advance in corporate wealth of the Dominion.

We shall be glad to forward copies of "The Investment Trust" on request.

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Investment Bankers
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Niagara Fire Insurance Co.

Incorporated 1850
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Full Canadian Deposit Canadian Department
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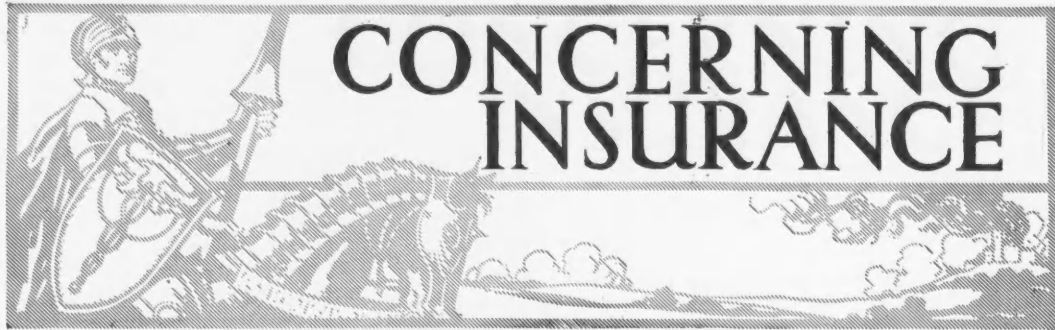


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Assets exceed \$110,000,000



Security Over \$68,000,000
ALFRED WRIGHT, MANAGER



CONCERNING INSURANCE

Results of Casualty Insurance in Canada in 1928

FROM the Abstract Report of the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance for the year 1928 we take the following table showing the experience under the various classes of casualty insurance last year. Except as noted the figures for sprinkler leakage and limited explosion are, as usual, included with the fire figures.

Accident	Premiums written \$	Losses incurred \$
(1) Personal	3,240,901	1,362,599
(2) Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation	4,626,602	3,351,346
(3) Other	1,283,932	456,393
Combined Accident and sickness	1,874,884	1,111,324
Automobile	12,762,393	7,919,749
Aviation	None	None
Burglary	1,155,603	392,062
Credit	332,611	138,497
Earthquake	13,142	None
Electrical		
Machinery	203,918	28,808
Forgery	51,804	14,877
Fraud	18,203	5,892
Guarantee (Fidelity)	1,247,649	335,903
Guarantee (Surety)	1,098,758	197,117
Hall	6,927,502	6,954,308
Inland Transportation	858,104	250,818
Live Stock	59,883	13,042
Plate Glass	633,279	292,954
Rain	21,986	14,533
Sickness	1,817,095	1,097,877
*Sprinkler	29,665	2,923
Steam Boiler	502,124	58,519
Title	None	None
Tornado	187,152	79,104
1928 totals	38,938,181	23,889,645
1927 totals	32,781,013	21,104,495

*This business was transacted by two companies not holding a license to transact fire insurance.

May Sales of Life Insurance Show 2% Increase

DURING the month of May the volume of life insurance purchased in Canada was 2 per cent larger than the volume sold in May 1928. This monthly increase was shared by 53 per cent of the reporting companies. These figures are issued by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau and are based on the reports of fifteen companies having in force 84 per cent of the total legal reserve ordinary life insurance outstanding in the Dominion.

For the first five months of the year total new business amounting to \$252,562,000 was reported to the Bureau. This represents a 10 per cent gain over the same period in 1928. All but two of the smaller provinces show an increase, Ontario, which pays for over one-third of the total new business in the Dominion.

shows a 14 per cent increase in this period. Quebec, which pays for the second largest volume, shows a gain of 8 per cent.

The last twelve months was an excellent period for life insurance in Canada. The Dominion as a whole increased its volume 14 per cent over the preceding twelve-month period. All the provinces, except Prince Edward Island which shows a slight decrease, increased their volume in this period. Such increases indicate that the past twelve-month period has been one of general prosperity in Canada.

The cities for which figures are reported vary in their monthly report. The largest monthly gain was made in Vancouver. During the five-month period, all cities showed increased sales except Montreal and Winnipeg, which just equaled their production for the same months in 1928.

Income Insurance Foils the Hearse Chaser

THERE are still human vultures who prey upon widows and orphans just in receipt of the proceeds of insurance policies provided by the forethought of husbands, and who swindle them out of their money by selling them worthless or near-worthless securities of all kinds.

However, there is a sure way to foil the machinations of these cold-blooded hearse chasers and thus prevent the victimization of your dependents when you have passed on. It is by making the bulk of your insurance payable in the form of a monthly income instead of in a lump sum. This method of payment can be made applicable to your existing insurance as well as to any new insurance you may purchase.

Nothing scarcely could be more despicable than this legal robbery of funds needed for the support of women and children who may be either physically incapacitated or financially inexperienced. By alluring promises of wonderful dividend returns, these defenceless dependents are led to part with their insurance money, only to discover, when it is too late, that they have given up their means of subsistence for practically worthless so-called investments.

The steady extension of the monthly income plan of settlement will greatly reduce the danger of life insurance funds falling into the hands of these financial sharks.

A monthly income provided in this way cannot be taken away by anyone, in fact, even by a well-meaning relative or friend who wants to do well by the widow, let alone by any of the horde of unscrupulous salesmen and business pirates always on the hunt for easy victims.

BAD TEETH, malnutrition, obesity, diseased tonsils, flat feet, bad eyes, heart, abdomen and glands—these were the more frequent diseases or defects in health discovered in a group of 3963 "healthy" persons examined during three years at a New York health examination bureau. More than two ailments per person was the average discovered.

Insurance of School Buildings in Mutuals

THE Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania has upheld the constitutionality of an Act of the Pennsylvania Legislature empowering public authorities to make contracts for insurance on public property in any mutual fire insurance company authorized to transact business in Pennsylvania.

The case in which the judgment was rendered was that of F. B. Downing, et al. of Erie, against the School District of the City of Erie and the Arkwright Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Boston, Mass., one of the New England factory mutuals.

A permanent injunction had been obtained from the Court of Common Pleas of Erie County restraining the school district from insuring several high class school buildings in the factory mutuals. The injunction had been obtained on the ground that the constitution of the state forbade the legislature to authorize public authorities to lend public credit to aid in any way the business of private enterprises. It was argued that as the cost of mutual insurance is not determined until the termination of the contract, when the cost can be figured exactly, that the School District would be lending its credit to the insurance companies. The Supreme Court ruled that the condition is just the reverse in that the mutual companies involved collect only part of the total premium for the insurance, and actually have for many years paid back a large percentage of this, so that the insurance companies would actually be extending credit to the School District, therefore, the enabling act of the legislature is constitutional and the right of public officials to insure in authorized mutual companies is upheld.

Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., Ltd.

THE directors of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co. have to announce with great regret that Mr. Hugh Lewis, who is approaching retiring age, resigns his position as general manager and secretary.

Mr. Lewis, who first entered the service of the company as a junior clerk, has held his present office since January 1921.

The directors cannot speak too highly of the very great services Mr. Lewis has given, which have resulted in a notable advancement in the company's strength and earning-power. He leaves behind him in the executive a body of first-class officials who, in the opinion of the directors, are thoroughly competent to conduct the affairs of the company.

It has been unanimously decided to invite Mr. Lewis to join the boards of the Royal and the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Companies.

W. Darwood, Manager of Insurance and General Agency

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the appointment of W. Darwood as Manager of the Insurance & General Agency, Limited, located Victory Building, 333 Main Street, Winnipeg. Mr. Darwood is well qualified for the position, having been associated with the Canadian Fire Insurance Company for the past ten years; first in the Service & Agency Departments, and for the last eight years as Inspector for Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The Insurance & General Agency, Ltd., are the Winnipeg agents for The Canadian Fire Insurance Company, The British Law Insurance Company Ltd., and General Agents for the Province of Manitoba for the Acadia Fire Insurance Company.

Study Insurance Trusts

THE growing interest of life insurance companies in the subject of Life Insurance Trusts and Estates Analysis is evidenced by the action of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company at Winnipeg. Through the enterprise of Mr. Kennedy the local manager, the underwriters of this company have attended a short



GEORGE C. HEINTZMAN
President of Heintzman and Company and a director of the Imperial Bank of Canada, who has lately joined the board of the Securities Holding Corporation.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

START EARLY

In any plan of life assurance the extra risk is what increases the premium that is required.

The earlier you start the less your insurance will cost.

Life assurance is really organized thrift reduced to a plan which converts the intentions of every thoughtful young man into a definite plan.

Its psychological value is as great as its financial merit.

Talk it over with one of our representatives.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
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Are You Playing the Game?



What compassion extended to a bereaved family can make good the neglect of its late bread-winner? The choicest of neighborly kindness will never match the provisions of Life Insurance as a substitute for their father's care.

Are you playing the game with those gay young hearts?



"THE INDEPENDENT GROUP"

Total Assets \$84,265,702.70

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Northwestern National Insurance Co.
National-Ben Franklin Fire Ins. Co.
Ensign Insurance Co.
Firemen's Insurance Co. of Newark, N.J.
Girard Fire & Marine Insurance Co.



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FIRE—AUTO—PLATE GLASS—WINDSTORM

"Canadian Insurance for Canadian Insurers"

CANADIAN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY
STERLING TOWER TORONTO
SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS NOW ONE MILLION DOLLARS
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE, PLATE GLASS, GUARANTEE, ACCIDENT, CONTRACTORS BONDS, CONTRACTORS LIABILITY, BURGLARY, FORGERY & INLAND TRANSPORTATION.
W. W. EVANS, President W. P. FESS, Vice-Pres. PAUL H. HORST, Vice-Pres.

BRITISH NORTHWESTERN Fire Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
J. H. RIDDEL, President & Managing Director
BRANCH OFFICES: WINNIPEG, CALGARY, VANCOUVER

Government • Municipal • Corporation SECURITIES

EASTERN SECURITIES COMPANY LIMITED (1910)
Head Office: SAINT JOHN, N.B.
Montreal Halifax, N.S. Charlottetown, P.E.I.

The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited
 Canadian Head Office:
 Federal Building, Richmond & Sheppard Streets, TORONTO
 Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary,
 Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery.
J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada
 Applications for Agencies Invited

THE Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited
 of London, England
 Offices: Toronto—Montreal
 Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds,
 Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.
C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager
 For Canada and Newfoundland
APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED
 Branches: Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver London Ottawa

The Casualty Company of Canada
 HEAD OFFICE TORONTO
 Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary, Fire, Guarantee,
 Accident and Sickness Insurance
 We invite agency correspondence.
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President.
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director.

Of Interest to Agents
 Every good insurance Agent in Canada has an opportunity of adding to his lines this old established and favorably known Fire, Accident, Automobile, and Life Insurance Company.
 Applications for Agencies Solicited.

The Dominion of Canada GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
 HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President.
C. A. WITHERS, Vice-Pres. & Man. Director.
H. W. FALCONER, Asst. Man. Director.
 BRANCHES: Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, London, England; Kingston, Jamaica.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED
 ESTABLISHED 1797
 TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED
 MANY KINDS OF INSURANCE WRITTEN
INSURE IN THE NORWICH UNION

First British Insurance Office established in Canada, A.D. 1804
PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO. LIMITED OF LONDON, ENGLAND
 Established 1782
 FIRE — LIFE — MARINE
 Total Resources exceed \$150,000,000
 Claims paid exceed \$800,000,000
J. B. Paterson, Manager.
Wm. Lawrie, Deputy Assistant Manager.
 Head Office for Canada: 480 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, P. Q.

MERCHANTS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY
 HEAD OFFICE — WATERLOO, ONT.
 OPERATING UNDER DOMINION CHARTER
 SPECIALIZING IN
 ACCIDENT — SICKNESS — AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
 APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED
 LIBERAL CONTRACTS

CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY
 H. A. BEHRENS, PRESIDENT.
 Paid-up Capital and Surplus \$6,500,000 Assets \$20,375,039.57
ACCIDENT AUTOMOBILE BURGLARY PLATE GLASS SICKNESS Insurance
 Service Unexcelled
 HEAD OFFICE FEDERAL BUILDING TORONTO
R. D. BEDOLFE, CAN. GEN. MGR.

WHAT MAKES AN EMBEZZLER?
 Circumstances may be at work today which may turn your trusted employee into an embezzler tomorrow. Are you protected by a Fidelity Bond? Write for rates.
FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
A. E. KIRKPATRICK—President
 36 TORONTO STREET TORONTO

WEBER BROS.
 REAL ESTATE
 CITY PROPERTY, FARM LANDS, RENTALS
 INSURANCE
 WE WRITE ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE
 FINANCIAL AGENTS
 MORTGAGES AND LOANS NEGOTIATED
 TIME SALES PAPER FINANCED.
 Edmonton Credit Building, Edmonton, Alberta.



series of lectures given by W. Henry Crookes, assistant secretary and insurance Trust officer of the National Trust Company Ltd. Mr. Crookes, who has made an extensive study of life insurance in its relationship to estates, dealt with the subject of Business, Funded and Unfunded Insurance Trusts. The whole subject was considered and discussed with great interest by the underwriters as being one with which every conscientious life insurance man should be familiar.

Majesty of Law in U.S.

GEORGE P. PORTER, Insurance Commissioner of Montana, is quoted as follows: "The majesty of the law is a variable thing, majestic though it be. A miserable drunkard is sent to jail for life under the habitual criminal act for totting a bottle of poor whiskey, while a millionaire oil man serves a few short months for defying the highest law-making body in the country. A California woman is sentenced to 20 years for stealing a dozen chickens and Roy C. Toombs, president of the former International Life, receives a three-year term and a \$3,000 fine for stealing \$7,000,000 of his policyholders' money. I read about these in the same paper and I wondered."

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
 I was told by a friend to write to you for information in regard to the enclosed policy. Is it a good policy to buy, and therefore a good policy to sell?

—J. Y. Lanark, Ont.
 American Benefit Casualty Insurance Co. of Springfield, Ill., which issues the Sterling Penny a Day Accident Policy sent with your letter, is not licensed to do business in Canada, and in case of any claim arising under one of its policies in this country the policyholder would be practically at its mercy so far as getting his money is concerned.

Besides the policy itself furnished only very restricted coverage and does not answer the purpose of an ordinary accident policy by any means.

It contains what is called the "wrecking clause" so that it would only cover as regards the principal sum against injuries sustained by the wrecking or disablement of a railroad passenger car, steamship, street car, etc., in which insured is travelling as a fare-paying passenger.

For death from an ordinary accident the insured is only covered to the extent of \$100. If injured and confined continuously to the house and prevented from attending to any and every kind of work or business for a period of not less than thirty days the sum of \$25 is payable.

In buying accident insurance, get a policy from a licensed company in the first place, so that you can collect under it if you have a claim, and, in the second place, buy a policy which furnishes standard coverage, and not such a restricted form as supplied by this so-called Sterling Penny a Day Policy.

Any person selling this policy in Canada would be violating the law and would be subject to a penalty.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
 As a subscriber, would you kindly advise me if the Motor Union Insurance Co., Canadian head office of which is at 100 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, is a safe and reliable company with which to insure property.

—B. M., Kingston, Ont.
 Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd., is a well-known British company and is regularly licensed to do business in Canada.

It maintains a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$237,367 (accepted at \$234,867) for the protection of Canadian policyholders, and is safe to insure with.

At the end of 1928 its total assets in Canada were \$318,927.18, while its total liabilities here were \$177,351.37, showing a surplus in this country of assets over liabilities of \$141,575.81.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
 Kindly tell me the name of the company which writes policies of accident insurance on people up to 74 years of age or under.

—H. M., Trenton, Ont.
 I know of no licensed company in Canada which writes accident insurance on persons over sixty-five years of age. Some companies may continue existing policies until the policyholder reaches age seventy, but the limit for new business is age sixty.

Offers are made from time to time by foreign unlicensed companies to

write policies in Canada on people of any age, but it is the part of wisdom to give them a wide berth, as in case of a claim under such a policy you have absolutely no guarantee that you would get a cent. You could not enforce payment in Canada, but would have to try to collect in the foreign country in which the unlicensed company has its domicile. This puts you practically at its mercy as to whether you will get anything or not.

What is the use of paying out money for this sort of insurance? No matter how low the rate offered, insurance that is not readily collectible in case of a claim is dear at any price.

When insuring with licensed companies which maintain a Government deposit in Canada you are under no such disadvantage, as all valid claims can be readily collected through the local courts if necessary. Licensed companies are required to maintain funds in Canada for that purpose.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
 Will you kindly advise if the "Sterling Insurance Underwriters, 1090 W. Taylor Street, Chicago, Ill." is a safe company to insure with.
 I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter which was addressed to a client of ours, who is a farmer in this district, asking him to sell policies for them in his district.

—S. F., Carbon, Alta.
 Sterling Insurance Underwriters, Chicago, is not an insurance company but an insurance agency and the company, whose policies it is attempting to induce people to sell for it in Canada, is not licensed to do business in this country and has no Government deposit here for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

I notice from the letter enclosed that your client is offered the appointment as local representative. In soliciting insurance for this unlicensed concern he would be violating the law and would be subject to a penalty.

Accordingly I strongly advise against either selling insurance for it or buying insurance from it.

In buying or selling insurance, stick to licensed companies with a government deposit, and avoid trouble.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
 As a subscriber to your paper would ask your opinion of the following fire insurance companies, and are they safe to insure with as respects the agent and the assured. They are represented by Shaw & Begg, Ltd., King St., Toronto:

Merchants Fire Assurance Corporation of New York; Wellington Fire Insurance Company; Pacific Fire Insurance Company; Federal Fire Insurance Company of Canada; Millers National Insurance Company; Lumbermen's Insurance Company; Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company; Stanstead and Sherbrooke Fire Insurance Co.; Balise Fire Insurance Co.; New Jersey Insurance Co.; American Colony Insurance Co.; American Automobile Insurance Co.; American Fire Insurance Co.

—C. H. P., Montclair, Ont.
 All these companies are regularly licensed by the Government, have the necessary Government deposit for the protection of Canadian policyholders, and maintain assets in Canada in excess of their liabilities here. They are accordingly safe to do business with by agents and the assured.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
 Can you give me any information about the stock-with-policy plan of promoting life insurance companies, which seems to be in vogue in some of the Western States?

—L. N., Victoria, B.C.
 This scheme is now barred in a good many States, and is an unsound one. The idea is to get applications for the purchase of stock along with applications for life policies. Such policies usually contain a rider to the effect that after a certain number of years, say seven, if the policyholder wants his money back on the stock, the company will cancel the stock and refund him the money he has paid for the stock, plus accumulated interest.

In some States it has been held that such a scheme is illegal, as it creates an improper lien against the company which is not covered by the reserves.

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.
 Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Each letter of inquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question. Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

The Best Agents in Canada Represent
THE MOUNT ROYAL ASSURANCE COMPANY
 ESTABLISHED 1902
 Head Offices: 465 St. John Street, Montreal
 TORONTO REPRESENTATIVES
 G. U. PRICE, LTD., Bank of Toronto Bldg.
 C. C. LINDSEY, 610 Temple Bldg.
 Extract from an Agent's letter: "I do appreciate the way you people settle claims. It is an asset to an agent to represent a Company which is right on the job."
H. C. BOURNE, Vice-President and General Manager.
J. A. MACDONALD and J. J. S. DAGENAIS, Assistant Managers.
FLOYD E. HALL, Inspector.
 Applications for Agencies are Cordially Invited

The General Accident Assurance Company of Canada
 HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO
 No company is equipped to give greater service to an agent — almost every known risk covered, except life. A few additional agents are desired.
THOS. H. HALL, Managing Director.
W. A. BARRINGTON, Manager.

The Protective Association of Canada
 Established 1907
 Assets \$289,157.00, surplus to policyholders over \$150,000.00
The Only Purely Canadian Company
 Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.
 Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.
E. E. GLEASON, Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
J. G. FULLER, Secy., Asst. Mgr.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
 SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
 HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: HAMILTON, ONTARIO
 Writing Fire and Automobile Insurance at Cost
 Assets \$4,398,035.23
 ALL POLICIES NON-ASSESSABLE
 PAYING DIVIDENDS RANGING FROM 25% TO 40%
 Branch Offices:
 Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal, Quebec City, St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited
 CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE TORONTO
COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada
 A British Company Established in 1885 by British Merchants of the Far East.

ROSSIA OF COPENHAGEN DENMARK
J. H. RIDDEL, Manager
REED, SHAW & McNAUGHT,
 64 WELLINGTON ST. WEST
 ONTARIO PROVINCIAL AGENTS

The Business of Life Insurance
 is not an opportunity for temporary work; neither is it an opportunity for the shiftless and indifferent. It is a grand opportunity for those who are possessed of energy, personality, determination, and integrity, and are determined to make it their life study and work. If you are one of the latter class, Consult: Thomas Murphy, Manager, Saskatoon, J. A. Snider, Manager, Regina, M. R. Morrison, Manager, Calgary, or W. E. Smith, Agency Registrar, Head Office, Edmonton.

Guaranteed by Eagle, Star, and British Dominions Insurance Co., Limited of London, England
THE BRITISH CROWN ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
 FIRE AUTOMOBILE
 Head Office for Canada, Toronto
J. H. RIDDEL, Manager.
LYON & HARVEY, 15 Wellington St. E., Toronto, General Agents
 Applications for Agencies in unrepresented districts invited.

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD
Sun Insurance Office Limited
 LONDON ENGLAND
 FOUNDED 1710
LYMAN ROOT, MANAGER FOR CANADA
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA
ROBERT LYNCH STALLING, ASSISTANT MANAGER
SUN BUILDING TORONTO
EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

Harley, Milner & Co.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES

350 BAY STREET, TORONTO
Telephone Adelaide 9071

HAMILTON—LONDON—WINDSOR—ST. CATHARINES—HALIFAX
D39



Sound Investments

Corporation, Government and
Municipal Bonds and
Investment Stocks

Our affiliations enable us to
execute orders on all leading
stock exchanges

Write us for suggestions and advice on
your investments

McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Limited

Head Office:

Metropolitan Bldg., Toronto

Offices also at

Montreal London Hamilton Ottawa Winnipeg New York

Empire Trade Business Round Table Con- ference Advocated In England

MOVEMENTS of the utmost im-
portance to British trade and
industry have been in progress for
some time back, and the convening
of a business men's conference in
the near future will be the first pub-
lic indication of a practical and con-
certed effort to promote and expand
imperial trade.

What is wanted, says the Man-
chester "Daily Despatch", is the
manufactured goods of the Mother
Country are to find good markets in
every corner of the Empire, is that
the business men concerned shall
get together and frankly discuss ex-
isting difficulties and potential ad-
vantages. It is ridiculous to think
that while the British Empire can
provide nearly all the raw material
required, and while she can also
manufacture every class of goods de-
manded, the co-operation necessary
between grower and consumer, man-
ufacturer and customer, is nothing
like what it should be, and is fur-
ther complicated by the erection of
tariff barriers in various dominions.
We cannot refrain from again draw-
ing the obvious parallel of the Em-
pire and the United States. In the
whole of the vast territory of the
United States there is nothing to
hinder the selling of the goods man-
ufactured, the result being a splen-
did home market.

A famous economist has said that
the Empire produces 60 per cent. of
the world's wool and rubber, 70 per
cent of its tea and gold, 89 per cent
of its nickel, and 99 per cent of its
jute, to mention a few only of its
products; while Great Britain alone
owns over 30 per cent of the world's
ships and something like 40 per cent
of its cotton spindles. Figures such
as these bring vividly before us the
tremendous possibilities awaiting in-
telligent co-operative effort on the
part of all concerned. As we have
shown, imperial conferences have



GORDON F. PERRY
President and General Manager of the
National Iron Corporation, Ltd., and
prominent Toronto business man, who
has been elected to the Board of Direc-
tors of the Lake Superior Corporation.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

failed to produce such practical co-
operation. The Empire Marketing
Board has done useful work, but
only in a restricted sense in that it
concentrates on sales in the Mother
Country and barely notices sales by
the Mother Country.

Sentiment alone, it has been
shown will not foster Empire trade.
It cannot even prevent one unit from
striving to get the better of another.
Conversely, trade — mutually suc-
cessful trade — is the first cement
possible for binding all the units to-
gether. For that reason we trust
that the efforts now being made will
speedily result in the organization of
a body that will bring trade and
prosperity within the Empire in
ever-growing volume.

New C. P. R. Bonds Equipment Trust Issue Lar- gest Floated in Canada

CANADIAN Pacific Railway is ar-
ranging the largest equipment
trust financing ever floated by a Cana-
dian carrier company. The offering
takes the form of \$30,000,000 five per
cent. equipment trust gold certificates,
maturing July 1, 1944, and to be sold
at a price of 99½ and interest, yield-
ing about 5.05 per cent. The banking
group handling the issue is composed
of Wood, Gundy and Co., Royal Bank
of Canada, Bank of Montreal, National
City Co., and Guaranty Co. of New
York.

The certificates, payment of prin-
cipal and dividends, are unconditionally
guaranteed by the Canadian Pacific
railway, and are secured specifically
by new, standard railway equipment,
costing \$44,238,066 delivered, and in-
cluding 31 freight and passenger loco-
motives, 120 sleeping, baggage, dining,
mail and express and other passenger
cars; 7,500 60-ton steel-sheathed box
cars; 1,411 stone, coal, ore and flat
cars; 408 convertible ballast cars and
miscellaneous service units; 300
freight and express refrigerator cars
and 200 steel-sheathed automobile
cars.

For the year ended Dec. 31 last,
the company reported a balance after
charges of \$49,063,438, or more than
420 times such charges. Dividends
have been paid on the ordinary stock
of the company since 1883, and since
1911 at the rate of 10 per cent. The
equity junior to funded debt and
equipment issues is represented by
over \$117,000,000 of four per cent.
preference stock, and \$300,000,000 ordi-
nary stock, both with a present in-
dicated market value of about \$770,000,-
000.

Non-callable for redemption, the cer-
tificates are issued under a trust
agreement providing an amount equiva-
lent to one-fifteenth of the principal
amount of the certificates paid annu-
ally to the City Bank Farmers
Trust company, trustee, to be used
by the company for the purchase of
these certificates in the market if ob-
tainable at a price not exceeding par,
or to be invested in obligations of the
Dominion of Canada or the
United States of America, maturing
not later than July 1, 1944, or for the
purchase of new, standard equipment
to be subject to the trust.

New London Branch for Royal Trust

A BRANCH of The Royal Trust
Company was opened in Lon-
don, England, on June the 24th with
offices located in Kinnaid House,
1 Pall Mall East, at the corner of
Haymarket. Kinnaid House is situ-
ated close to Canada House and
Trafalgar Square and only a short
distance from Piccadilly Circus. F.
S. Long, formerly Manager of the
Company at Winnipeg, will be Man-
ager of the new branch.

The increasing number of clients
in the British Isles and other parts
of Europe who are making use of
the investment and other services of
The Royal Trust Company has made
advisable the opening of this over-
seas office.

Stock Dividend International Hydro Also Offers Cash Option

THE Board Directors of Internation-
al Hydro-Electric System, a divi-
sion of International Paper and Pow-
er Company, has declared as the first
quarterly dividend on the Class "A"
stock a stock dividend at the rate of
one-fiftieth of a share for each share
held. The dividend is payable July
15 to shareholders of record at the
close of business June 25.

Any shareholder, if he so elects,
may receive in lieu of the stock to
which he is entitled on the dividend
cash at the rate of fifty cents for
each one-fiftieth of a share of Class
"A" stock deliverable on this dividend.
On the basis of current quotations,
the stock dividend is worth from nine-
ty cents to one dollar as against fifty
cents for the cash dividend.

International Hydro-Electric Sys-
tem—one of the largest holders of
water powers in the world—is the
new company recently formed as a
subsidiary of International Paper and
Power Company to control New Eng-
land Power Association, serving the
heart of industrial New England, and
Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation.

Limited, operating in a thriving and
rapidly growing section in Quebec
and the eastern part of Ontario
between Ottawa and Montreal, and al-
so in the Province of New Bruns-
wick.

The combined hydro-electric prop-
erties of the operating subsidiaries of
International Hydro-Electric System
completed and under construction
comprise over 1,037,000 horsepower,
of which 812,100 horsepower is now
in operation. This capacity is capable
of being increased through further in-
stallation in present plants, and the
utilization of undeveloped sites to an
aggregate of over 1,800,000 horse-
power. In addition, the New England
properties include 382,000 horsepower
of steam electric generating capacity.

The Ontario Equitable LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

S. C. Tweed, President

HEAD OFFICE
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

Assets (Dec. 31, '28) \$5,230,373
Reserves 3,643,725
Insurance in Force ... 40,110,307

Laundry Service for Business Men

whose families are away

Don't worry about how you are going to
get your laundry done while the family is
away.

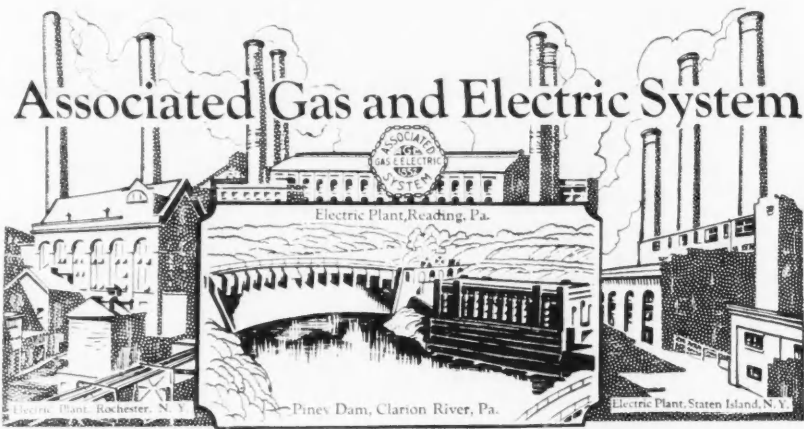
Do your laundry up in a bundle, bring it
down to your office and telephone Ade-
laide 9271 and we will call for it and bring
it back to your office each week, or twice
a week, so that you have clean laundry to
put on as often as you need it.

Make a note to phone us about it to-
morrow morning—Adelaide 9271.

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY LIMITED

"We Know How"

Adelaide 9271



Properties in 18 States

A Major Public Utility System with

Assets of \$800,000,000

XTENSIVE hydro-electric develop-
ments and steam generating plants,
gas plants and mains, thousands of
miles of transmission and distribution
lines—altogether the
Associated System
controls income pro-
ducing assets valued
at more than
\$800,000,000.

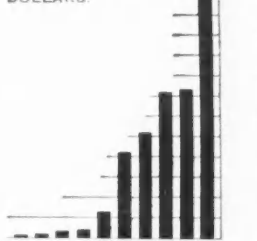
Located in 18 States,
the three Maritime
Provinces of Canada,
and throughout the
Philippine Islands,
the Associated Sys-
tem serves an esti-
mated population of
5,300,000 in over
2,200 communities.

This widespread distribution of prop-
erties coupled with the essential nature
of the service and its diversified uses
contribute to the stability of earnings
which have increased
steadily from year to
year. During the
twelve months ended
March 31, 1929, net
earnings increased
25%.

An investment in As-
sociated securities
carries with it an op-
portunity to share in
the increasing earn-
ings of the company
and in the forward
march of the electric
light and power in-
dustry as well.

GROWTH OF ASSETS

CHART REPRE-
SENTS GROWTH
IN MILLIONS OF
DOLLARS



"Rights" to subscribe at \$42 per share to additional Class A Stock of
Associated Gas and Electric Company have been mailed to June 14th
holders of record. This is considerably less than the current market price.

Subscribers may pay out of income as follows: Upon subscription, \$10 per share; Oct. 15, 1929,
\$16; Jan. 15, 1930, \$16. Interest at the rate of 6% per annum will be allowed on all payments
from date of receipt to the date when dividends begin to accrue on the Class A Stock.

A copy of the colored map demonstrating the growth possibilities of the terri-
tories served, and a copy of the Annual Report, will be sent to you on request.

Associated Gas and Electric Securities Co., Inc.

61 BROADWAY

NEW YORK CITY

CANADIAN GROWTH

The Province of Alberta

in addition to producing 489,531
barrels of petroleum in 1928, produced and used
14,198,959 thousand cubic feet of natural gas.
There were 36 producing wells in Alberta
during 1928, 17 producing naphtha, 14 light
crude and 5 wells producing heavy crude. Our
Canadian Mining World contains much in-
formation and many interesting facts about the
mines and oil fields of Canada. A copy mailed
upon request.

STOBIE-FORLONG & G

STOCKS BONDS GRAIN

Head Office

BAY AND WELLINGTON STS. TORONTO

PRIVATE WIRE SYSTEM CONNECTING BRANCH OFFICES
AND MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, AND NEW YORK

J. Harold Crang

announces the formation of the brokerage firm of

J. H. Crang & Co.

MEMBERS STANDARD STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE
MEMBERS CALGARY STOCK EXCHANGE

to conduct a general brokerage business, specializing
in oil and mining securities, with offices located on the
Sixth Floor of the

Reford Building

Bay and Wellington Streets

Toronto

Phone: Waverley 2727.



July Investment

We can offer the following as being very desirable securities for the investment of surplus funds.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY

5% Bonds, Maturing 1st July, 1969
PRICE: 100 and interest, yielding 5%

CITY OF TORONTO SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD

5% Bonds, Maturing 13th September, 1947
PRICE: 99.50 and interest, yielding 5.04%

THE CORRUGATED PAPER BOX COMPANY, LIMITED

7% Cumulative Preference Shares
PRICE: 95 per share flat, yielding 7.37%
Carrying the right to purchase two shares of the no par value Common Stock

THAYERS LIMITED

First Preference Shares
PRICE: 44 per share flat, yielding 7.95%
Carrying the right to buy one share of Common Stock at \$10 per share for each share of Preferred Stock purchased

FIRSTBROOK BOXES LIMITED

6% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Maturing 15th June, 1948
PRICE: 100 and interest, yielding 6.00%

SIMPSON'S LIMITED

6% First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Maturing 2nd July, 1949
PRICE: 100 and interest, yielding 6.00%

BLOOR-ST. GEORGE REALTY LIMITED

7% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Maturing 15th February, 1946
PRICE: 101 and interest, yielding 6.90%

ORANGE CRUSH LIMITED

7% First Preference Shares
PRICE: At the market, yielding approximately 7.61%
Prices are subject to change

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR ON REQUEST

Gairdner & Company Limited

Investment Bankers
357 Bay Street, Toronto 2 EL 2301

Canadian Government Provincial, Municipal and Corporation Securities

R. A. DALY & Co.

LIMITED
80 KING STREET WEST
TORONTO

R. A. DALY, Member Toronto Stock Exchange

7%

Our Collateral Trust Gold Bonds offer you safety of principal and an excellent return of 7% payable semi-annually.

Massachusetts Mortgage Company

RESOURCES OVER \$1,500,000
226 Rogers Building, - - Vancouver

Royal York Hotel and Langley Co., Limited

Langley Company, Limited, have been appointed cleaners for Royal York Hotel. This not only indicates the aggressive spirit of the Langley organization, but is a tribute to the quality of work turned out by the Company's new Dry Cleaning process.

In 1928 the most modern equipment to the trade, the Hatfield Cyclic Process of Filtration, was installed and is the only one in Canada.

The Preferred Stock of Langley's Limited will have particular appeal to the investor looking for an attractive yield, in a security with conversion privileges.

PRICE: 100 and accrued dividend, to yield 7%.

Write or telephone for descriptive circular.

BELL, GOUINLOCK & Co.

LIMITED
67 YONGE ST. ELGIN 2236
TORONTO

Maple Leaf Bonds

Milling Company Offers
\$5,000,000 First Mortgage Issue

ROYAL Securities Corporation, Limited, announces the public offering of \$5,000,000 5½ per cent First (closed) Mortgage 20-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Maple Leaf Milling Company, Limited.

The circular published in connection with the issue states that Maple Leaf Milling Company with its predecessors has been in successful operation for more than twenty-five years, and has the largest capacity of any flour milling company in Canada. Its products are not only sold throughout the Dominion, but, in addition, are exported to all the principal countries of the world. The company controls four Canadian bread companies, including Canada Bread and Canadian Bakeries, which are two of the principal baking organizations in the Dominion. These controlled baking businesses provide an increasing outlet for a substantial part of the company's flour production.

Flour mills owned by the company, and by its wholly-owned subsidiaries, are located at Port Colborne, Kenora, West Toronto, Thorold, Welland, Peterborough and Pickering, Ont., Brandon, Man., and Medicine Hat, Alta. They have a combined capacity for the manufacture of flour of 23,400 barrels daily. The company also owns and operates at Montreal and Toronto feed mills, with a combined daily capacity of some 500 tons.

Fifty-five country elevators are owned in the three Prairie Provinces, and warehouses are maintained at Hamilton, Winnipeg, Montreal, Ottawa, Kamloops and Saint John. Other controlled assets include a modern lake freighter, with a capacity of 2,400 tons, and a cotton and jute bag manufacturing plant at Port Colborne.

Proceeds of the present bond issue are to be used in part to retire the \$1,725,000 outstanding 6½ per cent. first mortgage bonds of the company, and as to the balance for general corporate purposes.

Combined fixed and net current assets are shown at a net value of \$14,536,313, which is equivalent to more than \$2,900 for each \$1,000 bond. Net earnings for the year ended March 31st, 1929, after depreciation and all taxes, were \$1,135,394, or more than four times the annual interest requirement of \$275,000 on bonds of the present issue. It is stated that from the proceeds of the present financing the company will have the benefit of the added earning power in its business of funds in excess of \$2,800,000.

Beatty and Thornton On Railway Board

ORGANIZATION meetings of the Northern Alberta Railways Company has been held in Montreal. Directors and shareholders present, or represented, being: Mr. E. W. Beatty, Sir Henry Thornton, Mr. Grant Hall, Mr. S. J. Hunterford, Mr. C. Ruel, K. C. and Mr. M. H. Curle, K. C. It has been announced that the organization of the company has been completed, and the following officers appointed:

President, E. W. Beatty.
Vice-President, Sir Henry Thornton.
General Manager, John Callaghan.
Auditor, F. J. Kavanagh.
Secretary, Henry Phillips.
Vice-President D. C. Coleman of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and General Manager W. A. Kingsland of the Canadian National Railway, will, under the direction of the board, have a supervision of the operations of the railway which will be in the immediate charge of Mr. Callaghan as General Manager.

Residuary Profits

G. A. Fuller Co. Pays \$4.38
Additional on Preferred

ANNOUNCEMENT is made by J. F. McPherson, vice-president of the company, that at a meeting of the board of directors of George A. Fuller Co. of Canada, Ltd., a participating dividend of \$4.38 per share was declared out of residuary net profits for the company's fiscal year ended April 30, 1929, on its six per cent. cumulative guaranteed and participating preferred stock of \$100 par value, payable Aug. 1, 1929, to stockholders of record as at close of business, July 15, 1929. On this basis the total dividend received by preference shareholders for the year ended April 30 last amounts to \$10.38.

This preference stock was originally offered to investors by the National City Co., Ltd., at \$100 per share. It is entitled to cumulative dividends at the rate of \$6 per annum, payable quarterly, February, May, August and Nov. 1. It is also



J. HAROLD CRANG
A member of the Standard Stock & Mining Exchange who has announced the formation of the brokerage firm of J. H. Crang & Co., Toronto.

entitled as a class, to non-cumulative participating dividends, equivalent to 20 per cent. of the residuary net profits of the company for each fiscal year, determined after certain deductions, including the six per cent. guaranteed cumulative dividend. It is provided, however, that from the profits of any one fiscal year, the participating dividend shall not exceed \$9 a share. On this basis it will nevertheless, be seen that a maximum dividend of \$15 per share, representing both the cumulative and participating dividends, is possible—always provided, of course, that the company's earnings in any year are in sufficient volume to permit of its payment.

An Average of 6.00%

5.00%

DOMINION OF CANADA GUARANTEED,
5% Gold Bonds, due 1st July, 1969,
(Issued by the Canadian National Railway Company)
Price: 100. and accrued interest.

6.00%

SIMPSON'S, LIMITED,
6% First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds,
Due 2nd July, 1949,
Price: 100. and accrued interest.

7.00%

LANGLEY CO., LIMITED,
7% Cumulative Convertible Redeemable
Preference Shares,
Price: \$100. per share and accrued dividend.

FRY, MILLS, SPENCE & CO.

DOMINION BANK BUILDING
TORONTO, 2



THE GENERAL BROCK HOTEL — NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO.
OPENED JULY 1, 1929.

\$1,000,000

The General Brock Hotel Company, Ltd.

6% First (Closed) Mortgage Twenty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated October 1st, 1928.

Due October 1st, 1948.

Interest payable half-yearly, April 1st and October 1st, and Interest and Principal payable in gold at any branch of the Royal Bank of Canada in Canada, or at the Agency of the Royal Bank of Canada in New York City. Denominations \$1,000, \$500 and \$100, in coupon bearer form, which may be registered as to principal.

TRUSTEE: Montreal Trust Company, Toronto.
LEGAL OPINION: Messrs. Long & Daly, Toronto.

The Six Per Cent. First (Closed) Mortgage Twenty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of The General Brock Hotel Company Limited are a legal investment for Life Insurance Companies under the Insurance Act, 1917, Canada.

SECURITY FOR BONDS—The General Brock Hotel Company Limited owns and operates the new General Brock Hotel, which is situated on Ontario Road, Niagara Falls, Ontario, overlooking the two cataracts and facing the Upper Falls View Bridge. The Hotel is of steel and concrete construction, absolutely fireproof, and contains 247 bedrooms with baths and the usual adjoining rooms and other public accommodation. The land, building and equipment cost approximately \$1,530,000. Sufficient common shares of the Company have been sold, which, together with the proceeds of the First Mortgage Bond issue, are sufficient to complete the financing of the Hotel and supply the necessary working capital.

ADDITIONAL SECURITY—The Trust Deed securing these First Mortgage Bonds provides that the Company must accumulate and maintain out of earnings a special Reserve Fund of \$90,000, equivalent to one year's interest and one year's Sinking Fund.

SINKING FUND—The Trust Deed securing this bond issue provides that the Company will create a semi-annual sinking fund of \$15,000 half-yearly, the first payment to be made on April 1st, 1931. This sinking fund will be sufficient to retire approximately 85% of these bonds before maturity.

EARNINGS—The earnings of the Company applicable to bond interest based on an annual average occupancy of only 53% are estimated at \$265,797.44, or more than four times the amount required to meet the interest on this bond issue, or nearly three times the amount required to meet the interest and Sinking Fund charges.

WE OFFER THE UNSOLD BALANCE OF THIS ISSUE, SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE, AT THE

PRICE of \$100.00 and Accrued Interest to Yield 6%

Write to either of our below-mentioned offices for special circular giving complete details.

Orders may be telegraphed or telephoned at our expense.

W. A. Mackenzie & Co., Limited

Investment Bankers

W. A. MACKENZIE, Member TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

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Offices: Montreal, New York, Ottawa, London, Windsor
and the Principal Canadian Mining Centres.

C.N.R. Bonds

Balance of \$60,000,000 Issue
Now Offered

AN international syndicate, comprising Dillon, Read and Company, the Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited; Bank of Montreal, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Royal Bank of Canada, Wood, Gundy and Company, A. E. Ames and Company, the National City Company, Guaranty Company of New York, and the Bankers Company of New York is offering \$20,000,000 additional 40-year 5 p.c. guaranteed gold bonds of the Canadian National Railway Company.

The total authorized amount of these bonds is \$60,000,000. Recently the initial offering of \$40,000,000 was made by this syndicate. The present offering of \$20,000,000 represents the balance of the authorized issue. The first offering of \$40,000,000 met with a favorable reception, and the bonds received a wide distribution throughout all the important centres in Canada, while large amounts were placed in the United States, in Great Britain and on the continent.

Payment of principal and interest on these bonds is unconditionally



F. J. COOMBS
Vice-President of A. E. Ames and Company, Ltd., Toronto, who has been elected President of the Investment Bankers' Association of Canada. The Association recently held its annual convention at Minaki, Ont.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

guaranteed by endorsement by the Dominion Government.

The bonds are non-callable prior to July 1, 1944.

This issue is being offered at 100 and interest, and will, it is expected meet a reception similar to that accorded the initial offering of \$40,000,000.

New Building Bay-Cumberland Bonds are Offered to Public

DETAILS of financing for a new building at Bay and Cumberland Streets, in Toronto's automobile row, have been announced by Stewart, Scully Co., Limited, brokers. An issue of \$230,000 fifteen year, first mortgage sinking fund bonds, bearing 6½ per cent interest is being placed on the market, the price being 100 and interest.

The Bay - Cumberland building, now in course of erection, has a frontage of 81 feet on Bay and 165 on Cumberland. The main building will be five storeys high with a two storey garage to the rear. The entire ground floor and the garage have been rented to Philmac Motors, Limited, for 10 years at \$21,500 a year. In addition it is estimated that annual rentals of \$14,720 can be obtained from the remainder of the building. Operating expenses are estimated at \$10,000 a year, which would leave \$26,200 to take care of annual interest charges of \$14,950. A trust deed provides for an annual sinking fund of \$5,000, commencing to operate in October of next year. This will reduce the bond issue at maturity to about \$130,000.

Heading Philmac Motors, Limited, who are distributors for Chrysler and Plymouth cars and Fargo trucks are Philip W. Grandjean and D. L. McIntyre, both of whom are favorably known in the motor industry.

Record Employment Canadian Figures Reach Highest Point in History

EMPLOYMENT in Canada on June 1 was at the highest level of any month on record at the Dominion bureau of statistics. Statements were tabulated from 6,752 firms with 1,046,756 employees, as compared with 993,253 on May 1. This increase of 53,503 persons, or 5.4 per cent., brought the index number to 122.4, or over three points above the previous high level in the last nine years, recorded on Aug. 1, 1928.

In the preceding month, the index stood at 116.2, and on June 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 113.8, 107.2, 102.2, 95.6, 98.4, 98.5, 90.3, and 87.7 respectively. Figures were first compiled for 1921.

Unusually large advances were registered in logging, construction and transportation, while manufacturing, trade, services and communications also showed important increases.

Expansion was noted in all of the five economic areas, firms in Quebec and the prairie provinces employing the greatest number of extra workers.

The situation in Ontario was better than in any other month of the years since 1920, the index standing at 126.7, as compared with 115.5 at the beginning of June, 1928, when the trend was also upward.

Toronto Elevators Eight Months Earnings Indicate Return of \$3.80 for Year

DIRECTORS of Toronto Elevators Limited announce that earnings indicated for the first eight months of the current fiscal year, after providing for depreciation and income tax, were at the rate of approximately \$2.55 a share on the 25,000 outstanding shares of common stock. On this basis indicated earnings for the full fiscal year would be at the rate of over \$3.80 a share. This is equivalent to more than double the dividend requirements on the preferred stock.

These earnings do not include anything from the feed plant, which, it is stated, only began operating during the present month. The figures given are based on six and one-half months of the fiscal year for the Toronto plant, and eight and one-half months' operations for the Sarnia plant.

When the full benefit of the additions now being made to the Sarnia plant is available, which will be in time for the new crop, the volume of business handled should be considerably greater and earnings show a corresponding increase. During the latter part of the year the company will also be receiving the benefit of its feed business. The fiscal year ends on Sept. 30.

From Sept. 1 to May 31 last receipts at the Sarnia plant, including grain in storage, at the conclusion of the period amounted to 9,969,960 bushels. Shipments for the same period were 8,881,577 bushels. Railway car congestion in the early part of the year following the opening of

navigation, seriously held up shipments, but this difficulty has now been eliminated.

The grain receipts at the Toronto plant, including the amount in storage, from Sept. 1 to May 31, were 3,984,107 bushels, and shipments 2,350,659 bushels.

Since the company operates as a public elevator, fluctuations in the price of grain do not affect earnings.

Stronger Position Canadian Wineries Reports 95 cents Earned on Common

CANADIAN Wineries, Ltd., total income for the 16-month period ended April 30, last, amounted to \$138,039. After deduction of depreciation at \$35,600, and provision of \$7,700 for income tax, earnings are equal to 95 cents per common share. This compares with dividend requirements of 50 cents, which may be maintained as a result of the recent declaration of 1½ cents per share for the quarter.

The statement, presented to shareholders of the company at the first annual meeting held, reveals the ratio of current assets to current liabilities as 8.5 to 1, compared to a ratio of 4.3 to 1, 16 months ago. Net current assets indicate that the company is in a strong liquid position, while the lack of adequate storage space for wines which hampered the company's earlier operations, has been largely overcome by the fact that storage capacity has been greatly increased.

Total assets of \$1,827,988 are shown in the consolidated balance sheet, and of this strictly current assets amount to: Cash on hand, \$88,358; accounts receivable, \$124,746, and certified inventories, \$469,087. Fixed assets of land, buildings and equipment appear at \$477,518; formulae and goodwill are placed at \$661,285 and deferred charges to operations, \$6,991. Against current assets are current liabilities of \$80,603, which leaves the company with net current assets of \$601,588. Current liabilities consist of \$67,945 in trade and sundry credits, and \$12,660 reserve for income tax and contingencies.

For balance sheet purposes the 100,000 shares of issued common stock are given a value of \$1,652,672, leaving surplus individual profits of the subsidiary companies since their acquisition at \$94,712, a total of \$1,747,384.

Northwestern Utilities Reports Higher Net

NORTHWESTERN Utilities, Ltd., Edmonton, reports an increase in net earnings of \$69,548 for the first five months of this year. British Columbia Electric Railway Co. shows an increase in May net earnings of \$54,481. Northwestern's May net earnings amounted to \$40,808, an increase of \$5,466 over the corresponding month of 1928. The railway company's net for the month was \$530,074. Reporting for the 11 months ended May 31, British Columbia Electric Railway records an increase of \$790,889 in gross earnings at \$12,847,132 and an increase in net of \$444,165 at \$5,855,356.

Name New Directors for Foundation Co.

THREE new directors have been elected to the board of the Foundation Company of Canada at a special director's meeting: Frank M. Ross, F. G. Rutley and John W. Doty. Those re-elected to the board were as follows: R. E. Chadwick, Hon. F. H. Phippin, K.C., N. A. Timmins, W. F. Angus, A. J. Brown, K.C., E. R. Decary, M.P., Victor M. Drury, and C. B. McNaught.

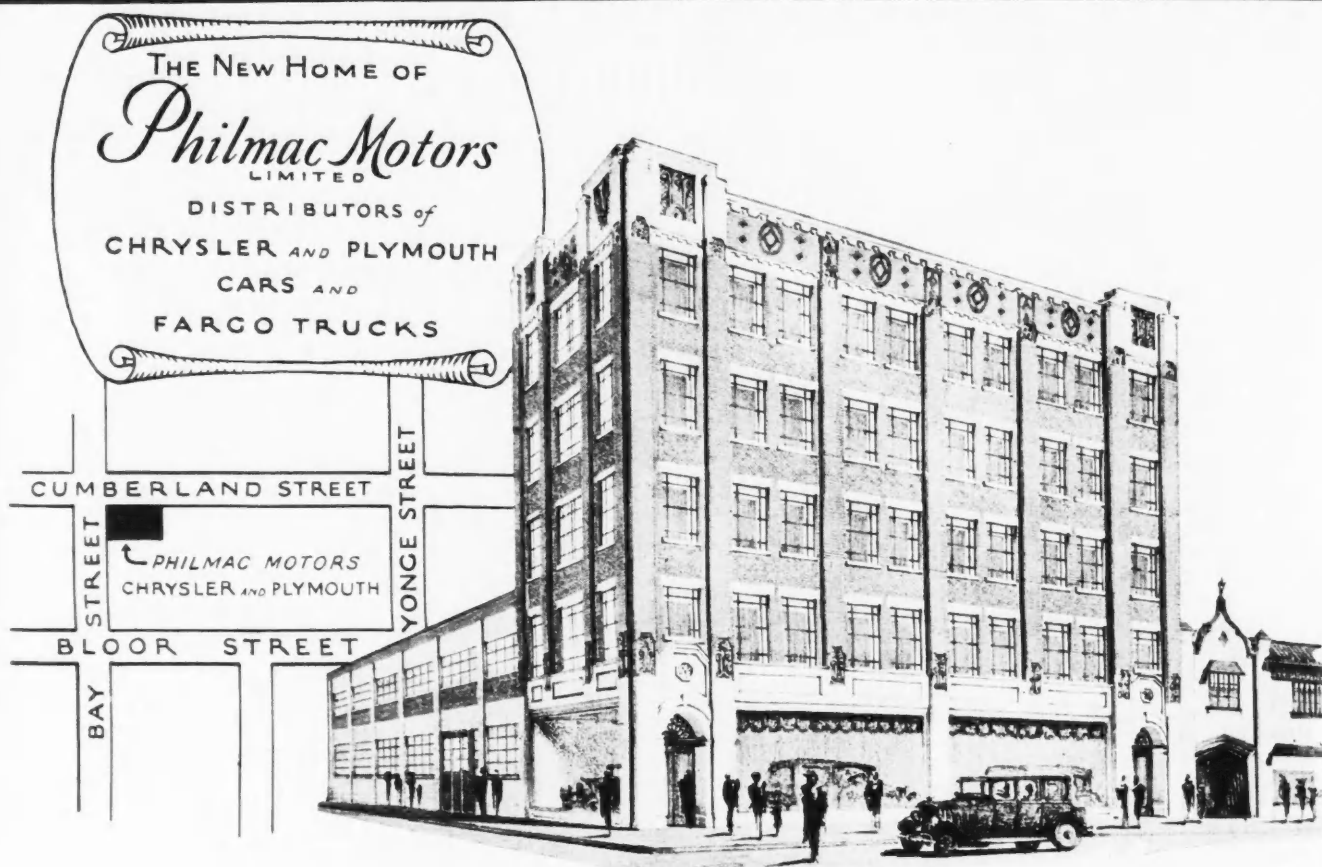
F. G. Rutley, a new director, was elected a Vice-President, along with V. M. Drury, re-elected. R. E. Chadwick was re-elected President, and C. E. Grearson Secretary-Treasurer.

New Era in Manitoba

(Continued from Page 27)
all available assistance necessary to the establishment of them.

Progress in a growing young country is not accidental but a necessity and the dominant key-note in Western Canada is "push on, keep moving" and the prevalent idea in the minds of the people of Manitoba is that they are on the threshold of a cycle of industrial development which will overshadow that of Ontario or any other country during the past century.

That is why the Industrial Development Board is so energetically endeavoring to induce Eastern Canadians, the people of the United States and those from Overseas to establish industrial branches in the province of Manitoba, and particularly in the city of Winnipeg.



\$230,000

Bay-Cumberland Properties, Limited

First Mortgage, 6½% Fifteen-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

DATED APRIL 1ST, 1929.

MATURING APRIL 1ST, 1944.

Principal and half-yearly interest (1st of April and 1st of October) payable in gold coin of the Dominion of Canada at the principal office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Toronto, Hamilton, Guelph, Stratford and Belleville in Ontario or in Montreal, Quebec. Bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500 with privilege of registration as to principal; redeemable in whole or in part on any interest payment date before maturity on 30 days' notice at 105 and interest up to and including April 1st, 1934; thereafter at 102 and interest up to and including April 1st, 1939 and thereafter at 101 and interest.

Trustee: CHARTERED TRUST & EXECUTOR COMPANY, TORONTO.

The following salient features of this issue are summarized from a letter written by Mr. Graham T. Evans, President of Bay-Cumberland Properties, Limited:

Property: Bay-Cumberland Properties, Limited is the owner of the properties on the south-east corner of Bay and Cumberland Streets, Toronto, having a frontage of about 81 ft. on Bay Street by a depth of about 165 ft. on Cumberland Street.

Building: On the above property there is now being erected by John G. Kent & Son, Limited, Engineers and Contractors, a modern reinforced concrete and steel building, comprising 5 floors and basement together with a fire-proof, two-storey garage in the rear. The building has been especially designed so that the ground floor and garage in the rear can be used as a show and sales room, and service station respectively for fine motor cars.

Leases: The entire ground floor and the garage extending along Cumberland Street has been leased to Philmac Motors Limited. The lease is for 10 years at \$21,500 per year, payable monthly, and payment of the rent thereunder is personally guaranteed for five years by Mr. Philip W. Grandjean and Mr. D. L. McIntyre who control Philmac Motors Limited. Philmac Motors Limited, has also leased a portion of the second floor of the building fronting on Bay Street.

Leasing Company: Philmac Motors Limited is already well established and favorably known as distributors in the Toronto district of Chrysler and Plymouth motor cars and Fargo Trucks. Its chief executives and owners, Messrs. Grandjean and McIntyre are among the best known men in the automobile industry in Canada today. Mr. Grandjean, the president, was for many years connected with the Ford Motor Car Co. of Canada, in an important executive position, and Mr. D. L. McIntyre successfully conducted for many years, the principal agency for Ford Cars in the City of Hamilton.

Security: The security for these bonds is a first specific mortgage and charge on the land and buildings together with a first floating charge on all the other assets and undertaking of the company, as more particularly provided in the mortgage deed of trust from the Company to the Chartered Trust and Executor Company made to secure the said bonds.

We offer these bonds for delivery, if, as and when, received by us and subject to the approval of all legal details by Messrs. Long & Daly for the underwriters, and Messrs. McAndrew, James & Evans for the Company.

Price: 100 and interest, yielding 6½%

Stewart, Scully Company, Limited

1004 Royal Bank Building

Elgin 8333

Toronto 2



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This has always been the basis of our business. It explains why hundreds of investors are guided by our Bond Bulletin. Have you the latest copy?

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177 St. Louis St., Montreal

Business Grows With Sales Expansion

Installment selling expands retail sales. It opens up a market four times as great as that restricted to cash down, or short term credit.

The Industrial Acceptance Corporation Limited, serves retail merchants throughout Canada by arranging the financing of their customers' installment purchases. It gives them the opportunity of enjoying the best things in life by a system as dignified as building up a savings account at a bank. It gives the merchant business safeguards and turns his sales into immediate cash returns, representing both investment and profit. This enables him to increase turnover and expand his business to keep pace with expanding opportunity.

A wide range of commodities, listed below, are already marketed through the Industrial Acceptance Corporation's plan. The list is constantly being added to. Write us, whatever your problem, and be assured of strict confidence and a frank analysis based on a desire to render efficient service.

Adding Machines
Automobiles
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Buses
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Excavating Machinery
Factory Machinery
Furnaces
Furniture
Garage Equipment
Laundry Machinery
Multigraphing Machines
Office Equipment
Oil Burners
Phonographs
Pianos
Power Hoists
Radiators
Radio Sets
Safes and Vaults
Soda Fountains
Store Equipment
Tractors
Trailers
Trucks
Vacuum Cleaners
Ventilating Systems
Washing Machines

The Industrial Acceptance Corporation, Limited
WINDSOR—Ontario
Branches in Principal Canadian Cities
Local Office: 57 BLOOR W.
K1, 4520 TORONTO, ONT.

Our Trans-Pacific Commerce

Westward Movement of Canadian Products Has Been
One of the Most Significant Economic Developments
of Recent Years—Figures Tell Remarkable Story
—Possibilities Almost Inexhaustible

WITHIN the next two years, according to announcement, the Vancouver Board of Trade will lead an expedition of Canadian business men into the Orient in an attempt to further increase the prestige of the Dominion in the Far East and gain a larger share of Oriental trade for the manufacturers and producers of Canada. In this work the Federal government has promised every assistance, while many Boards of Trade from coast to coast will co-operate.

This is further indication of the swelling volume of trade Canadian business expects to come out of the Orient in future years, of which there have been many others recently, such as the exchange of ministers between Canada and Japan, largely with a view to facilitating and expanding trade, and the addition of another vessel, the "Empress of Japan," to the fleet of swift and palatial steamships travelling between Canada and countries of the Orient by the Canadian Pacific Steamships. The Canadian Pacific's anxiety to give the best possible service to trade was further illustrated recently when officials of the Company left to make an elaborate inspection of Chinese and Japanese ports, to occupy many months.

Trade out of the Pacific coast has undergone a remarkable development, which has been one of the outstanding features of Canadian economic development in the post-war period. This is pithily summed up in the following comparative table:

	1913	1923	1928
Australia:			
Imp., \$	443,381	1,457,946	3,922,265
Exp., \$	3,954,481	18,783,766	16,273,158
N. Zealand:			
Imp., \$	3,066,699	1,962,541	9,461,684
Exp., \$	1,694,408	8,268,262	15,001,223
China:			
Imp., \$	752,768	1,460,696	3,016,094
Exp., \$	740,699	5,125,967	16,411,136
Japan:			
Imp., \$	3,053,533	7,211,015	12,817,869
Exp., \$	1,137,867	14,510,133	38,674,592

The year 1928 was an outstanding one in this phase of Canadian trade, substantial increments in both imports and exports suggesting a period of more rapid rise. During the year imports into Canada from the four countries listed above rose by \$1,758,122, or 6.3 per cent., and the Dominion's exports to them by \$15,994,512, or over 22 per cent. Trade with Australia was the only phase to fail to exhibit buoyancy, imports from that country declining by \$2,644,117, and exports increasing by only \$256,112. Canada increased her purchases from New Zealand to the extent of \$3,137,313 and augmented her sales to that country by \$3,558,295. With China there was an increase of \$277,473 in imports and \$3,134,621 in exports. Canada's purchases from Japan during the year went up by \$977,453 and her sales to that country by \$9,045,484.

Attention has already been drawn to the steps taken with a view to facilitating and expanding trade with Japan and everything points to ever greater and wider shipments to that country. The most cordial of business relations exist between Canada and Japan, and the latter country, after developing a trade upon Canada's basic commodities, has exhibited a pronounced tendency to turn to Canada for the supply of an ever-widening variety of products of which it finds itself in need. Investigation by government and business delegations in the past couple of years have resulted in shipments of a diversity of Western Canadian products and in the complete satisfaction expressed an ever-swelling trade is forecast.

Canadian exports to China have been growing at a more rapid rate than those to any other country, and this despite the political and financial disturbances which have proved such obstacles to normal economic progress. Canada is already well entrenched in that country where friendship and respect count for so much in business relations. The reputation the Dominion and her business men enjoy there augurs well for the development of trade as conditions in China become more stabilized. The early months of the present year were featured by shipments of flour to China larger than any previously sent to that country, while the list of important imports from Canada is ever widening.

In 1924 Canada and Australia entered into a trade agreement. Under this Canada was granted the benefit of the British preferential tariff for the entry of certain of her goods, mainly fish, gloves, machinery and newspaper, while other goods entered under the intermediate tariff. The British preference on a wide variety

of products was granted Australia by Canada. Since the treaty came into effect, Canada has enjoyed practically all the newsprint trade of Australia and increased trade is recorded in nearly all the main items of farm implements, canned fish, unmanufactured wood, rubber manufacturers, wall paper, automobiles, electrical appliances and musical instruments.

The year 1928 saw a great increase in the export of automobiles, which was seriously affected the year before. Canada is importing from Australia mainly sugar, raw cattle hides, mutton, butter, poultry, raw wool, wool tops, grapes, currants, raisins, and canned fruits. The formation of yet closer trade relations between Canada and Australia is possible in the government's consideration of the arrangement for entry of Canadian lumber into Australia in exchange for certain concessions on commodities which are non-competitive with Canadian products, while recently Australia appointed a commercial representative to Canada.

Canada's heaviest import from New Zealand is butter, the volume of which has recently been very much augmented by reason of the export demand upon Canada's dairy products in other form. Other important imports are wines and wool. The principal export of Canada to that country is manufactures of rubber, while papers of all kinds run into a goodly aggregate. Automobiles, electric apparatus, farm implements and machinery are also exported in quantity. Trade between the two countries gives every indication of steady expansion in the future.

Altogether Canada's trade out of the Pacific is one of the most significant phases of her economic development at the present time. Yet despite the remarkable rise in trade figures there is a conviction that possibilities have yet scarcely been dipped into. The Dominion is becoming increasingly alert to the opportunities offering and moving ever more aggressively to take advantage of them.



PAT BURNS
Of Calgary, one of the best-known business men in the Canadian West, and Chairman of the Board of Burns & Co., Ltd., who has been elected to the Board of the Dominion Bridge Company.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. Limited

Notice of Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarter per cent (1 3/4%) on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending June 29th, 1929, payable July 15th, to shareholders of record June 29th.

By order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer
Montreal, May 22nd, 1929

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1 3/4%) on the Cumulative 7% Preferred Stock of this Company, and a regularly quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent (1 1/2%) on the Cumulative 6% Preferred Stock of this Company, for the current quarter, payable July 15th, 1929, to holders of record at the close of business June 25th, 1929.

Checks to be mailed. Transfer books will not close.

OWEN SHEPHERD,
Vice-President and Treasurer.

Silverwood's Dairies Limited NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

PREFERENCE STOCK

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% being at the rate of 7% per annum has been declared on the Preference Shares of this Company, payable July 1st, 1929, to shareholders of record as of June 25th, 1929.

NO PAR VALUE STOCK

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share on the Class "A" or Ordinary Fully Participating Shares, and the Common Shares of this Company, has been declared payable July 1st, 1929, to shareholders of record as of June 25th, 1929.

By Order of the Board.

J. H. GILLIES,

Secretary-Treasurer.
London, June 25th, 1929.

NEW ISSUE

\$5,000,000

Maple Leaf Milling Company, Limited

5 1/2% First (Closed) Mortgage 20-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

To be dated June 1st, 1929, maturing June 1st, 1949. Principal and semi-annual interest (June 1st and December 1st) payable in Canadian gold coin or its equivalent at any branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada in Canada (except Yukon Territory) and also at the Bank of Montreal, Halifax, Charlottetown and Saint John; or at the holder's option in United States gold coin or its equivalent at the Agency of The Dominion Bank, New York, or in sterling at The Dominion Bank, London, England, at the fixed rate of \$4.86 2/3 to £1. Coupon bonds, denominations \$1,000 and \$500, with privilege of registration as to principal. Redeemable as a whole or in part at the option of the Company at any time on sixty days' notice at the following premiums: 4% up to and including June 1st, 1934; 3% up to and including June 1st, 1939; 2% up to and including June 1st, 1944; 1% up to and including June 1st, 1948, and thereafter without premium; in each case with accrued interest. Trustees: The Royal Trust Company.

CAPITALIZATION (On completion of this financing)

	Authorized	Issued
5 1/2% First (Closed) Mortgage Bonds	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
7% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares	3,500,000	2,930,000
*Class "B" Preference Shares, of no par value	25,000 shs.	25,000 shs.
Common Shares, of no par value	100,000 shs.	100,000 shs.

*With cumulative dividend of \$6 per annum

Descriptive circular, copies of which will be supplied upon request, contains a letter from Mr. James Stewart, President of the Company, from which he summarizes:

THE COMPANY: Maple Leaf Milling Company, Limited, was incorporated in 1910 under the laws of the Province of Ontario, and has with its predecessors been in successful operation for more than 25 years. It has complete facilities for the manufacture and distribution of flour and feed, and has the largest capacity of any flour milling company in Canada. It also controls four Canadian bread companies, including Canada Bread Company, Limited, and Canadian Bakeries, Limited, two of the principal baking organizations in the Dominion. The controlled businesses provide an increasing domestic outlet for a substantial part of the Company's flour production.

PLANTS AND PROPERTIES: Flour mills owned by the Company and by its wholly owned subsidiaries, Campbell Flour Mills Company, Limited, and Hedley Shaw Milling Company, Limited, are located at Port Colborne, Kenora, West Toronto, Thorold, Welland, Peterborough and Pickering, Ont., Brandon, Man., and Medicine Hat, Alta. These mills have a combined capacity for the manufacture of flour of 23,400 barrels daily. The Company also owns and operates at Montreal, Que., and Toronto, Ont., feed mills with a combined daily output of some 500 tons, and operates 55 country elevators advantageously situated in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, through which grain is forwarded from the Western Provinces. In connection with the storage and forwarding of flour, warehouses are owned at Hamilton, Winnipeg, Montreal, Ottawa, Kamloops, B.C. and Saint John, N.B., and the Company also owns, through a subsidiary, a modern lake freighter with a capacity of 2,400 tons.

VALUE OF ASSETS: Fixed assets of Maple Leaf Milling Company, Limited, specifically mortgaged, and fixed assets of Campbell Flour Mills Company, Limited, and Hedley Shaw Milling Company, Limited, specifically charged under the collateral mortgages, have a combined value as at June 18th, 1929, according to a certificate of Canadian Appraisal Company, Limited, of \$7,851,695. Investments are carried at a book value of \$2,047,664, a figure far below their immediately realizable value.

Net current assets (working capital), according to Consolidated Balance Sheet of the Company, certified by Messrs. Edwards, Morgan & Co., Chartered Accountants, as at March 31st, 1929, after giving effect to this financing, amount to \$4,081,414.

Combined fixed and net current assets as above (including fixed assets not specifically mortgaged and after deduction of \$126,100 subsidiary company's bonds) therefore amount to \$14,536,313, as against \$5,000,000 of Bonds now to be issued, or more than \$2,900 for each \$1,000 Bond.

EARNINGS: Based upon the annual net earnings of Maple Leaf Milling Company, Limited, for the three years ended March 31st, 1929, after depreciation and all taxes, as certified by Messrs. Edwards, Morgan & Co., average annual earnings were \$716,760. Net earnings on the same basis for the year ended March 31st, 1929, were \$1,135,394, or more than four times the annual interest requirement of \$275,000 on bonds of this issue.

Earnings prior to 1929 did not fully reflect substantial operating economies which have since been effected. From the proceeds of this financing the Company will have the benefit of the added earning power in its business of funds in excess of \$2,800,000.

SINKING FUND: The Trust Deed will provide for an annual cumulative sinking fund equal to 2% of all bonds issued, plus interest on bonds redeemed, commencing June 1st, 1930.

GENERAL: Flour milling is one of the basic industries of Canada, and is inseparably bound up with its increasing production of grain. As a result of better ordered conditions surrounding the industry in Canada, the Company's production both for domestic and export consumption has increased. A more stable domestic market has also been provided for the Company's products through its investment in subsidiary baking companies, which provide a steady outlet for a part of its production.

We offer these Bonds for delivery if, as and when issued and received by us, and subject to approval by counsel of all proved ngs, at—

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The above statements are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable and on which we acted in purchasing these securities.

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Utilizing Canada's Iron Ore

Dominion Government Extends Laboratory Equipment to Attack Problem More Vigorously—Recent Progress Indicates Hope of Eventual Solution

IN view of the growing importance of the iron and steel industry in Canada, the Department of Mines is providing laboratory facilities for test and research, thereby extending to that industry the same degree of co-operation that has proved so advantageous to the non-ferrous mining industry. The Department has erected in Ottawa as an addition to its present Ore Testing Laboratories, a new pyrometallurgical laboratory, which is being equipped with laboratory scale and semi-commercial roasting, calcining, sintering, metallizing, melting, heat-treating, and standard laboratory testing and metallographic equipment for conducting extensive test and research on ferrous and non-ferrous ores, metals and their alloys, especially iron and steel.

At the time the Mines Branch was organized into its various Divisions in 1907, the most pressing problem confronting the Division of Ore Dressing and Metallurgy was the beneficiation of Canadian iron ores and consequently the first laboratory to be built was equipped for beneficiation tests. Twenty-one ores from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia were tested, the results showing that in many cases marketable products could be obtained, suitable for use in the iron blast furnaces. However, the work was not productive of establishing an iron ore industry as primary ores could be imported and laid down at Canadian furnaces at less cost than Canadian beneficiated ores.

During the war and post-war years, very little investigative work was done by the Mines Branch on iron ores or on any phase of ferrous metallurgy. This lack of attention may be attributed to two causes: First, there appeared to be no hope for the immediate utilization of Canadian iron ores due to the ready availability of cheaper imported ores; and second, to the demands for ore treatment test and research by the rapidly growing non-ferrous industry, stimulated by the urgency for the production of war metals. The investigative work of the Division of Ore Dressing and Metallurgy was therefore directed to the treatment of non-ferrous ores. Nevertheless the laboratory equipment for the beneficiation of iron ores has been kept up-to-date by the purchase from time to time of new equipment as progress has been made in other countries. Developments have been closely watched for their application to Canadian ores.

No large deposits of primary iron ores available for use in blast furnaces are known in Canada, hence, she has to rely on imported ores to supply her requirements. The two chief sources are the United States for Ontario, and Newfoundland for Nova Scotia furnaces. However, located within reasonable distances of her furnaces are large deposits of the following types, all of which require beneficiation or some special method of treatment for their utilization: siderites or iron carbonates; low-grade, low sulphur magnetites; high-sulphur magnetites; magnetite-hematite mixtures; titaniferous magnetites.

It is felt that the time is approaching when it will be economically possible to utilize Canadian ores to supply Canadian furnace requirements and the iron and steel industry with products of Canadian origin. The annually increasing percentage of ores being beneficiated in other countries together with the developments in the

technique of beneficiation processes and the vast amount of experimental work being done on direct reduction processes in the past few years have brought closer the time when Canadian ores can be utilized. It is believed that mixtures of Canadian beneficiated ores in the proper proportion will give grades of pig iron more adaptable to the production of diversified iron and steel products. It is therefore the purpose of the Division of Ore Dressing and Metallurgy to investigate the beneficiation of Canadian ores of the foregoing types and also their adaptability to direct reduction or sponge iron processes.

In addition to the above, current developments in processes for the direct reduction of iron ores, and for the manufacture of alloy steels, both subjects of interest to the iron and steel industry of Canada, are also being closely watched by the Mines Branch metallurgists.

Earnings Rise

Northern Mexico Power Reports \$995,102 Net

BEFORE providing for bond interest, depreciation and Mexican income taxes, net profit of Northern Mexico Power and Development Co. in 1928 amounted to \$1,372,317 as compared to \$1,215,821 in 1927. From these profits was deducted \$33,699, interest on bonds, \$8,500 discount on bonds, \$259,874 depreciation and flooding rights and \$75,140 Mexican income taxes. Current assets are shown at \$1,062,544, properties at \$15,531,991, and deferred charges at \$41,676. Capital liabilities are \$13,472,000 and current liabilities \$259,088. Coupons on predecessor companies outstanding at \$2,999. Reserve \$10,000 and reserve for depreciation of property, \$1,412,786.

The Board of Directors state:

"Net income for the year after providing for renewals and replacements (depreciation) amounted to \$995,102.58. Sales of electrical energy for the year by your company's subsidiary, Compania Agricola y de Fuerza Electrica del Rio Conchos, S. A., amounted to 141,859,937 kilowatt-hours, as compared with 136,671,072 kilowatt hours for 1927, or an increase of less than 4 per cent; this small increase in sales was due to inability of your company's subsidiary to supply the full requirements of power consumers because of the delay in completion of La Colina plant, and the power shortage resulting from a precipitation over the watershed above Boquilla below normal in 1927 and 1928.

"The principal addition to property of your company's operating subsidiary during the year was the completion of La Colina hydro-electric generating plant (referred to in the last annual report) which has a present installed capacity of 3,600 kilowatts.

"The only change in the directorate of the company during 1928 was the resignation of Sir E. Mackay Edgar and the election in his place of W. H. Chase. At the meeting of directors held March 12, 1929, in Toronto, the resignation of J. D. Patterson was presented and accepted, and L. P. Hammond, Vice-President of Electric Bond and Share Company, was elected in his place," the report concludes.



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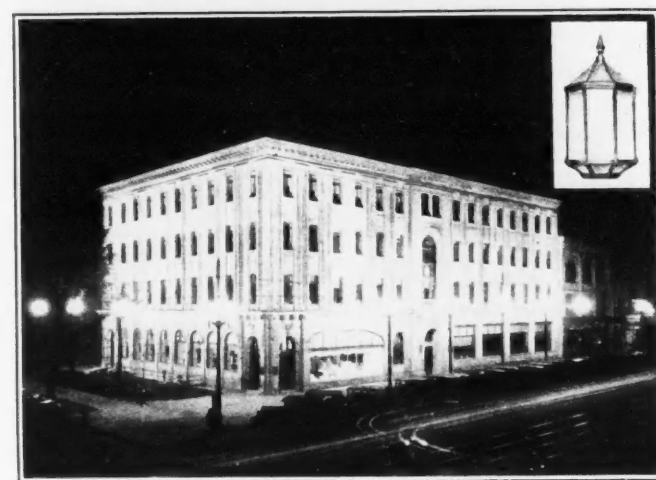


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J. HARRY DODGSON

President of Wainwell Oils, Ltd., who presented an exceedingly encouraging report at the recent meeting of shareholders of the company. Mr. Dodgson stated that he did not anticipate that any further financing would be required to complete the undertakings of the company.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"